Part First. | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | Pages 1-4.

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IN MANITOU.

Mrs. McCord Try to Horsewhip Editor Frowine.

GOT THE WORST OF IT.

...Couple are Now Repenting and are Under Bonds to Keep the Peace—And all in Mid... on Ruxton Creek.

...uit, was made yesterday upon ... H. Frowine of the Manitou ... a hack driver by the name of ... his wife. In an article in ... a day before Mr. Frowine ... for them as "Sir" and ... which they took exception. They were incited to the as... persons who have other principles but who have ... to carry out their ideas. As it happened Mr. Frowine ... as a valiant and sent ... to the ground by a well ... Both McCord and his wife ... against Frowine this even... Mrs. McCord went to Frowine and Mr. McCord went ... telling Frow... man at the hotel ... how very much. This was ... waylay him. The next ... had warning that they ... wait for him near. The ... he came down alone ... attacked by Mrs. Mc... for hand the butt end ... Mr. Frowine promptly ... before she could strike ... so was struck over ... a club by Mr. McCord. ... William Frizzell put in ... tried to quell the ... hold of McCord, and ... of Frizzell. Mc... made an attempt to ... again, but the latter ... from him and felled ... Warrants were ... arrest of McCord, ... Smith. Mr. Smith ... costs. McCord ... trial and was put ... appear on Monday, ... bondsman. Mrs. ... found at first, but ... defying ar... the life of Mr. ... was telegraph... but by this time ... were fearrest ... life of Frowine. ... McCord was put ... to keep the peace ... under bonds ... heart or sudden ... seize both the ... So instead ... court on the ... Frowine, they were ... keep the peace.

WHEELER'S VIEWS.

...of Manitou Talks on ... Situation.

... returned from the ... a GAZETTE repre... interview with ... the present monetary ... in regard to the timing. Mr. Wheeler takes a hope... the outlook in Colorado and ... confidence is being restored. ... as an unfortunate ... of circumstances which ... the present ... most prom... overproduction, too ... transacted on ... circulating ... business demands ... credit ... the silver question. At ... manufacturers of the ... uncertain as to what ... may be in re... consequently they ... and conservative so far ... concerned in any... present demand. Of ... about business stag... would agree not to ... for one year it ... confidence in a great meas... the present state of ... next Congress (reg... think it judicious to ... of any change in the ... legislation would ... uncertainty and ...

... business there was ... there has been a ... the supply capital ... is lying idle. The ... with foreign countries ... and gold has been ... pay for our excess ... necessarily curtailed ... left in circulation ... enough to trans... business of the coun... now that our ... greatly reduced and ... increase so that ... will be in our ... flow back to this ... more plentiful ... money in cir... be no necessity for ... loan certificates in ... business. ... there is distrust or ... Men have gone into ... capital and now ... to meet their ... they find they can ... discounted or realize ... at once, nor collect ... extends all over ... and it will be some ... assumes its normal ... impossible to realize at ... which are as good ... as hard to obtain ... York as it is in the West. ... assured fact that the ... will be repealed at the spe... Congress. A substitute ... but it is very doubt... will be passed by the ... After the Sherman ... the people will soon die ... not the source of the ... together probable that the ... will result in an agitation ... international bi... agreed ratio. ... the outlook is far from ... yet he hopes for the best.

Dr. Ely's Lecture.

... Armory hall last evening to ... lecture by Dr. Ely of the ... on the subject "Monop... Wage Earner." Most of ... were workingmen. Dr. ... by expressing his sympathy ... movement. All attempts ... establish gold monometallism ... disaster. Referring then ... he spoke of the growth of ... this country and of their aided in concentrating the wealth of the country into the hands of the few. Forty years ago he said, there were few millionaires, and the man with $100,000 was considered wealthy. Now the man with a million is hardly considered among the wealthy. The greater part of these enormous fortunes is due to such industries as were natural monopolies, the railroads and the telegraphs, and to rises of value in city real estate. A large part was due to unearned increments. The remedy for this concentration of wealth, Dr. Ely thought, was to be found in the governmental ownership and operation of such industries as had a natural tendency to become monopolies. Among the advantages which he thought would arise from such a change would be a steadier employment of the wage earner, a greater safety for the public and employees, an easier adaptation of these industries to public uses, and an increased freedom and independence of the employees. Dr. Ely believed the reform a practicable one. He was not in favor of taking any private property for public uses without returning to him a just equivalent, but the savings in operating expenses would largely reduce the amount which the government would be called on to expend. In spite of the somewhat uncomfortable accommodation the interest of the audience was well maintained, and several of those present expressed a determination to attend Dr. Ely's lectures at the Summer school during the coming week.

ROBBED A MINE.

Sacks of Rich Ore Stolen by a Hold-up Gang.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, July 29. The shaft house on the Pike's Peak mine was entered through the roof by thieves about 3 o'clock this morning and several sacks of ore, valued at about $100, were stolen. The men who were in the shaft at the time were kept below by the thieves who threw rocks down the shaft. The thieves used poor judgment in selecting the sacks or the total value of the ore stolen would have been much larger. No trace of either the ore or thieves has been found.

Funeral of Mr. P. C. Helm.

Funeral services for the late P. C. Helm, proprietor of the Alamo hotel, were held at No. 105 North Wahsatch avenue at 10:30 yesterday morning. A large number of representative citizens were in attendance. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Kirkwood, assisted by a quartet choir from the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Helm will be greatly missed. He was a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and made friends of all who knew him. His kindly nature, his generosity, his unselfishness, were manifest alike in his business and his social life. He was a genial host for all his guests, regarding them always as friends, and doing all in his power to make them comfortable and minister to their wants in every way. His winning manners, his ready tact, his unfailing courtesy, which was not put on but sprang from his kind heart, had made him hosts of friends who sincerely condole with Mrs. Helm in her deep affliction.

What Maori Has to Say.

John Maori, the supposed accomplice of Dan Arata in the murder of Benjamin Lightfoot at Denver, and who is now confined in the county jail in this city, submitted to an interview yesterday. Maori is about 33 years of age, has gray hair and dark eyes, and is heavy set. Maori declares his innocence of any connection with the crime. He says he was sleeping in his room at the time, some forty feet from the scene. He states that Arata had two guns of his own and that he had not given him one. He also says the mob did right in killing Arata. Maori had worked for Arata about four months, but has been sick most of the time and never received a cent for his work.

RICH BOOTY.

Wichita Express Robbers Secure Seventy-five Hundred Dollars.

WICHITA, Kan., July 29. At 9:30 a telephone message was received at the Pacific Express company's office asking that the wagon be sent to the Wichita creamery on its way to the 10:15 o'clock Rock Island train. Arriving at the creamery the wagon was met by a man, who jumped upon the seat, directed the driver to drive around to the rear. When the wagon entered the alley two other men, presenting revolvers, ordered the driver and messenger to hold up their hands. The latter obeyed and the messenger was then compelled to open the safe which contained silver and currency, about to be shipped south, to the amount of $7,500. The robbers dumped the money into a sack and made good their escape. There is no clue to their identity.

Bold Robberies.

DENVER, July 29.—G. W. Vest, who runs a saloon at Sullivan, on the Ft. Worth railroad, ten miles from here, was robbed of $175 and a gold watch by four men. The robbers entered his place about midnight and after binding and gagging him, searched the premises. Vest had drawn $50 from a bank a few days ago, and the robbers expected to get it, but as he has paid out all but $175, they were disappointed. The men were disposed to kill Vest in order to escape identification, but finally left without injuring him. Vest recognized one of the robbers as George Kistler, who formerly worked at Manhattan Beach. He was arrested this afternoon. The others are still at large.

Another robbery occurred last night at 1317 Seventeenth street, in this city, $545 being secured by the robbers. The victim was Lawrence Starr, who drew the above sum from the bank because of the unsettled condition of affairs, and placed it in a trunk in his room. The theft was committed while he was out. No arrests.

BASE BALL SCORES.

At Boston—Boston 7, Baltimore 4.

At Louisville—Louisville 2, Chicago 14.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 3, Pittsburg 9.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 6, Cleveland 7. Second game—St. Louis 2, Cleveland 3.

At New York—New York 7, Washington 6.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 10.

Second game—At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 6.

A World's Record Broken.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 29.—A special to the Chronicle from Macon says Larry Twitchell broke the world's record on a long throw in the presence of two league clubs and Manager Barnie of the Louisville club. He threw one hundred and thirty-five yards, two feet and two inches. Hatfield, his only competitor, threw one hundred and thirty-five yards.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—For Colorado: Fair in north; local showers, followed by clearing weather in south portion; variable winds.

A DROP IN WHEAT.

Chicago Brokers Flounder in a Bottomless Pit.

THE SAME OLD STORY AGAIN.

More Broken Banks, Reduced Forces and Lowered Wages—A Run on New York Savings Banks—Serious Trouble Feared.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A decidedly panicky feeling prevailed in the wheat pit on the board of trade this morning and within the first hour of trading the price of September wheat dropped to 60 1/4, a decline of 2 7/8, compared with the close of yesterday, the latter being only 1/4 above the lowest figure ever touched in the history of the board. There was no news of importance to cause the decline, but the distrust of the financial situation was intensified. The New York stock market showed some heavy declines. New York sent a large selling order in wheat. The New York bank statement was unfavorable, showing a great decline in the amount of deposits for the week.

Pardridge was a heavy short seller, there was a feeling that the time had come for liquidation. Some good local longs were letting go their long wheat. On the way down a lot of stop loss orders were uncovered, increasing the heaviness and, altogether, wheat seemed entirely deserted by its friends.

Prices slid off large fractions in a single offer of 10,000 bushels and it was not until the price had reached 60 1/4 that there was any considerable buying. The news that Siam had yielded to the French ultimatum did not appear to have reached the board.

The market opened ragged, with bids and offers in September at anywhere between 61 1/4 and 62 1/8, against 62 7/8 the close yesterday and the price slumped down to 60 [illegible], reacted to 62, fluctuated for some time between 62 1/8 and 61 1/4, then tumbled again, went like lead to 60 1/4. Fair buying then stopped the downward movement and carried prices back to 61 [illegible] at 11:15 o'clock.

Corn was remarkably steady in view of the panic in wheat. September opened unchanged at 38 3/4, sold as low as 37 1/2, and at 11:15 a.m. was quoted at 38 [illegible].

Provisions, especially pork, were neglected up to 11:15 o'clock, only two quotations were made in September pork, September $19.52 1/2, and $19.70, the latter being the same as the closing price yesterday. September lard, which closed yesterday at $9.72 1/2, opened at $9.70, sold at $9.75, but lost the advance.

Ribs were very weak, though the opening was at an advance of 17 1/2, compared with yesterday's close. September started at $7.75 and without any sign of reaction sold off to $7.45 at 11:15 o'clock. The closing price to-day was $7.50.

The closing quotations were: Wheat, cash, 57 1/2; August, 57 1/2; September 60 1/4. Corn, lower, cash, 36 3/4; August, 36 3/4; September, 38 [illegible]. Oats, lower, cash, 21; September, 23 [illegible]. Pork, easy, cash, $18.70; August, $18.70; September, $19.50. Lard, easy, cash, $9.40; September, $9.70; October, $8.70. Ribs, easy, cash, $7.10; September, $7.02 1/2; October, $7.25. Rye, dull, 47. Barley, nominal. Flaxseed, slow, $1.10. Timothy, quiet, $3.85@3.90. Butter, steady. Eggs, quiet. Whisky, $1.12.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Financial Wreck, Industrial Decay and Commercial Depression.

BANK TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The publication of the intended action of the savings banks and institutions to put into practice the law entitling them to sixty days notice from depositors of intended withdrawals of money precipitated a run this morning. Some of the banks paid the amounts in full and thus sought to restore confidence. Others required notice, the time ranging from ten to ninety days according to the period specified in the by laws.

"The meeting of the presidents at the Immigrant Industrial Savings bank yesterday afternoon was called, said President James McMahon of that bank to-day, to consider what action would be advisable to relieve the heavy drain that has been made since the present financial depression commenced. Each president was invited to give his experience since the drain began, and what, in his opinion, should be done to stay it. They all agreed that the withdrawal of the deposits was in much greater proportion than the money coming in.

"We cannot do business," said one, "with $24,000 being taken out daily, and only $10,000 being deposited."

President McGenon of the Industrial Savings institution said to-night that the withdrawals at his bank were very heavy during the day and that while no panic was feared, unless some such expedient for preventing an indiscriminate run, as had been agreed upon by the banks was put in force, Monday would witness a withdrawal of deposits such as had seldom been known in New York. To meet such a run the bank would be compelled to sacrifice its securities in mortgages and bonds of all denominations. It was impossible to predict the demoralization in values which might follow.

AT BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, July 29. There is to-day a slight run on the Brooklyn Savings bank. About one hundred people are in [illegible] of the savings bank presidents yesterday. Cashier Flandreau said the bank was in good condition and all the depositors who drew their money to-day were paid in full.

The Dime Savings bank of Brooklyn and the South Brooklyn Savings bank both put into operation to-day the thirty and sixty day rule. The Germania Savings bank of Kings county announces that it will put the same rule into operation. All of the other banks of Kings county will probably do the same.

TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—A run commenced this morning on the Trenton Savings bank and at noon about $30,000 was paid out. The bank is one of the strongest in the State, having a clean surplus of $268,000. The money paid out this morning was in new silver dollars just received from the Philadelphia mint. All the Trenton banks are in excellent shape and no suspensions will occur.

WOODSTOCK, ILL.

WOODSTOCK, Ills., July 29.—The Exchange bank of G. E. Hallock & Co., of Nunda, made an assignment this morning naming D. T. Smily, an attorney of this city, as assignee. The liabilities are placed at $[illegible],738.22 and the assets $19,[illegible], but it is thought that the bank will not be able to pay more than 25 cents on the dollar.

NEW WHATCOM, WASH.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 29.—A special from New Whatcom says The Puget Sound Loan, Trust and Banking company's bank closed its doors this morning and posted a notice that owing to the constant withdrawal of deposits and inability to realize upon their securities they had suspended temporarily.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 29.—The Commercial bank, capital $100,000, did not open this morning, having been placed in the hands of a receiver. F. C. Allen said, "There are light runs on other banks, but they are perfectly solid."

IOWA SAVINGS BANKS.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 29.—In to-morrow's papers the savings banks of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline will give notice that hereafter they will demand sixty days notice before paying out funds.

BARABOO, WIS.

BARABOO, Wis., July 29.—The Savings bank of Baraboo closed its doors to-day, owing to inability to realize on assets.

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The South Park bank, a small private concern, failed to-day.

A DESK COMPANY ASSIGNS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—The Emerson-Moore Desk company, one of the largest manufacturers of the kind in the State, went into the hands of a receiver to-day on complaint of creditors that suit was about to be brought against the firm and that the interests of all parties demanded that a receiver be appointed. Horace McKay was appointed receiver.

IRON WORKS CLOSED.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 29.—Owing to the state of trade the Riverside Steel and Iron works, employing 1,500 men, closed to-day indefinitely.

WALTHAM'S CUT.

WALTHAM, Mass., July 29.—All the American Waltham Watch company's foremen were given instructions as to the reduction of their working forces. In some cases there will be a cut down of 50 per cent, and in all there will be 1,500 hands thrown out. Of the hands retained a large number will have to work for reduced pay, 15 per cent being cut off in some instances, it is said.

WADING IN BLOOD.

Governor Waite Makes a Pictorial Experiment.

DENVER, July 29.—There was a lively, though rather mild scene at the State house to-day between Governor Waite, aided by his acting secretary, Harry Maltby, on one side, and a lone reporter on the other. This afternoon Mr. Gaston, a representative of an evening paper, whose regular route is the State offices, called upon Governor Waite and asked for the news of the day.

The Governor refused to talk, and ordered the representative to leave the room. Gaston refused to do so, and the services of Governor Waite's nephew, Maltby, who has been acting as temporary secretary during the vacation of Mr. Lorenz, being called on, the reporter was ejected.

During the operation of ejecting, the reporter defended himself as well as possible, considering that both the Governor and his nephew were choking and otherwise maltreating him. As a result of the altercation the reporter received several bruises, while Acting Secretary Maltby, who has been brought up at handling the sledge hammer and drill in a mine escaped with a slight scratch.

Governor Waite's face was protected by a heavy growth of whiskers and no marks are visible. The cause of the trouble has been frequent criticisms which the paper represented by Reporter Gaston has seen fit to pass upon the [illegible] have been made.

SILVER CONVENTION.

Preparations Making in Chicago for Next Week's Meeting.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In most of the hotel rotundas and lobbies the subject of conversation was silver. The vanguard of delegates is very active, assisting the local committee to get things in shape for the great convention, which is to give expression to the views of the friends of the white metal. This afternoon the local committee and the delegates who had arrived held a meeting at the office at Coin, which is in reception hall.

Invitation and press committees were appointed with the following chairmen: W. H. Harvey, Joel Bigelow, Judge Henry G. Miller and George F. Washburn, but it was decided to hold a mass meeting Tuesday night at 8 o'clock in Central Music Hall, where addresses will be made by leading silver speakers of the country. In the course of the discussion on this subject a motion was made to invite the officers of the labor organizations to the platform on Tuesday night's meeting. The meeting invited the officials of all commercial, financial and economic bodies to occupy seats on the platform.

It was announced that the silver convention proper would open in the main hall of the First Methodist Church, corner Washington and Clark streets, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. On Wednesday night a great rally on the Lake front will be addressed by General Warner, Senators Jones and Wolcott, Congressmen Bryan of Nebraska, Bland of Missouri, and many other leading free silver men.

Carl Brown, a California delegate, will make an address at the Lake front to-morrow afternoon. Brown is the organizer of the American Industrial league, the free silver society of the West. He made his appearance at the meeting to-day and created somewhat of a sensation by the dress of tanned buckskin.

Secretary J. B. Brown of the Colorado delegation arrived here to-day. The delegations' headquarters are at the Palmer house. General Warner, president of the [illegible] to-morrow and with his secretaries will open his headquarters at the Grand Pacific hotel.

Congressmen Pence and Bell of Colorado left to-night for Washington. "We should like to remain," said Mr. Pence, "but our presence in Washington next week will be of more service to the silver people than attendance upon the convention."

The convention will forestall any attempt of a comprising element to get a hearing by refusing to admit any one who does not favor the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold.

Congressman Sweet of Idaho, who is at the Grand Pacific, looks for the arrival of the delegation from his State some time to-morrow.

Governor Fishback Dying.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 29.—Private Secretary Flippin has been advised from Fort Smith that his chief, Governor Fishback of Arkansas, is dying. The physician in attendance declares it impossible for the Governor to live until night.

People's Bank Case.

DENVER, July 29.—The hearing of M. J. Lawrence, president of the People's Savings bank, and Fred Schrader, cashier, charged with receiving money after they knew the bank was insolvent, was continued until Wednesday by Justice Lebert this morning.

SIAM YIELDS.

No Alternative Left but Unconditional Surrender.

FRANCE IS WELL PLEASED.

The Ultimatum Accepted with All Its Rigors, France Accepts the Surrender and the War Is Declared Off for the Present.

PARIS, July 29.—The following official statement was given to the press: "The Siamese government, having reconsidered its former attitude, now accepts all conditions of France's ultimatum without reserve. The acceptance gives complete satisfaction to France and all who were not desirous of making the Siamese difficulty the occasion of fresh colonial enterprise."

After referring to the cabinet meeting to-day and the cabinet meeting called for to-morrow, the statement closed with the words: "The French government desiring to give proofs of its good will to Siam probably will not raise further objections in the affair."

Another semi-official statement denies the truth of the rumor that M. Develle and M. Delcasse, under secretary of state for the colonies, have resigned. The public will find proof in the outcome of the Siamese affair, says the statement, that Great Britain has not interfered and does not intend to do so.

The Jour accepts this fact statement only with a grain of salt. It says that something has been done behind the scenes and the French are likely to awaken soon to the fact that Great Britain after all has got the better of them in the diplomatic negotiations.

The Jour ascribes the sudden softening of the tone of the British press to private assurances from official sources that a fact would be given to the British reporters.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

A Street Car Passenger Fatally Injured in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A peculiar accident which resulted in the death of one woman and serious injury to three others occurred at the east end of the Harrison street bridge this afternoon. An Ogden car approached the bridge at a good rate of speed. As the car struck the east end of the bridge the latter shook and swayed up and down for a moment. The heavy, pointed hardwood tightening lever at the east end of the bridge fell from its fastenings and swung around directly against the right side of the car. Miss Nellie Riordan of No. 14 Seldon street, sat near the right hand outer edge of a seat near the middle of the car and the pointed end of the lever struck her in the groin, passed through her body and made a hole in the back of the seat in which she was sitting. The lever extended twenty inches through the body of the woman, pinning her to the fragment of the seat left unbroken by the fearful crash. The driver had by this time obtained control of his horses and brought the car to a stop. Witnesses of the accident were horrified by the horrible sight presented by the impaled woman. Blood was pouring from the wound in her side and flowing on the floor of the car. A physician who was summoned from a house near by said the woman would bleed to death if the lever was withdrawn from her body. A saw was procured and the lever was sawed off two feet from Miss Riordan's body. The woman, with a portion of the lever still penetrating her body, was conveyed to the county hospital. The attending physician said she would probably bleed to death as soon as the piece of lever was removed.

A priest and her friends were sent for, and restoratives were applied. Miss Riordan regained consciousness and was told that she would probably soon die. She took a farewell of her friends after the priest had given her absolution. The hospital surgeons then removed the piece of lever from her body, after which she sank rapidly and in a few minutes died from loss of blood.

The flying splinters made by the lever as it crushed through the seats of the car endangered many lives. A long, sharp splinter struck Miss Maggie Casey. Miss Annie Dexter and Mrs. Maggie Ashcroft, who were seriously injured but will probably recover.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Two men representing themselves to be police officers called at the house of Mrs. R. Ammon, 229 Forty-second Place, this afternoon and pretending that they were searching for stolen diamonds alleged to have been secreted in the servant girl's room by her lover, succeeded in robbing Mrs. Ammon of $3,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. They prevailed upon the lady to send the girl out of the house and when she had gone they attacked Mrs. Ammon and obtained the jewels. A startling theory in connection with the robbery is that the thieves were actually police officers.

Robbed by His Son.

LEADVILLE, Colo., July 29.—John O'Connor, who came over from Alma this morning, relates that there is much excitement there over a robbery. It seems that an old miser named Judkins has two sons. The old man had saved and hidden away some $1,000 in gold. On Tuesday "Hank," the oldest son, complained of being sick and remained in the cabin. When the father returned Hank had disappeared with all the money. The father is on the verge of insanity over the theft. There is no trace to the whereabouts of the rascally son.

Dead in the Street.

DENVER, Colo., July 28.—An unknown man was found lying dead near the Fourth street viaduct at 2 o'clock this afternoon by James Simington and John Mitchell of 2019 Fifteenth street. The coroner was notified and removed the body. A bank book on the Commercial bank of Guthrie, I. T., was found on the dead man's person. It bore the name of M. A. Bowers. Among his effects was a ticket showing Bowers had pawned his watch for $7 at No. 1751 Larimer street on July 25. A ticket admitting the bearer to River Front park, and signed by Tom Uzzell, was also found. There is no suspicion that Bowers committed suicide. The coroner believes he died a natural death.

[illegible]

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 29.—Governor Osborne does not confirm or deny the rumor that Senator Beckwith has resigned. It is definitely known, however, that the Senator has resigned and that his successor is appointed. The Senator will be A. L. New, recently appointed Internal Revenue Collector for Colorado and Wyoming. Mr. Beckwith's resignation is thought to be due to the fact that in several newspaper interviews in the East he committed himself to the cause of silver and that his chances of being seated in control of the national patronage of the State are by this reason very slim. Mr. New has never committed himself on the silver question.

EATERS MUST WORK.

The Free Lunch and Shelter Plan to Be Discontinued.

DENVER, July 29.—The State, county and city officials in conference to-night decided that Camp Relief, where the unemployed are being fed will be abolished Thursday morning and the men being cared for there must either go to work or get out of the city. All the tramps and loafers in the West have been attracted to this city, using the food and occupying the tents prepared for Colorado's unemployed men. Free transportation to the east could not remove them. [illegible] charging full fare and no more free rides will be given. The city and county will appropriate money to give employment to all who desire to work and others must leave.

The board of supervisors, at its meeting [illegible] adopted a resolution offered by the finance committee, providing for the appropriation of $5,000 from the special improvement fund for the relief of the unemployed. The Mayor and chairmen of both branches of the Council are constituted a committee to superintend the employment of men in cutting weeds, repairing streets and such other work as the committee may think best. No man is to work more than thirteen days of each month, being employed every other day.

The city has been quiet all day, and the indications are that the feared outbreak among the unemployed will not occur. No signs of agitation have broken out to-day, although Superintendent Deuel of the Union Pacific railroad has petitioned the city, county and State authorities to afford his road protection against the crowds [illegible] going east, who generally take charge of any freight trains sent out. The company is willing to carry a moderate amount of persons, but objects to hauling train loads of them. No action has been taken by the authorities. The usual number, about 1000 persons, were fed to-day at Camp Relief. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 500 unemployed left on the different railroads to-day. It is reported that several hundred unemployed are on their way from Leadville and Colorado Springs to Denver.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Money on call is nominally 6 per cent.

At the opening of business at the Stock Exchange to-day the market was weak and lower.

Chicago Gas was hammered down 7 points to 40, recovered to 43 1/2, receded to 41 1/4 and closed at 42 1/2. There was some dispute about the opening price, the stock having sold simultaneously at 41 and 43. Rumors of a bond issue to pay for construction and that the company would pass its dividend accounts for the break. Officials, here, deny the truth of the reports. The general market displayed weakness, the bears having made the most of the fact that the savings banks would take advantage of the time clause. The conservative element of the street on the other hand commended the action of the presidents. The decline in Chicago Gas and General Electric ranged from 1 to 4 1/4 per cent. The greatest losses were Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna, the grangers, Missouri Pacific, Manhattan, Western Union, Lake Shore and Louisville and Nashville. The low prices attracted purchases and a recovery of 1/2 to 1 per cent followed. The trading in odd lots was again on heavy scale and quite a feature of the market, as the bank statement proved unfavorable as expected and the market eased off again. Among the specialties, Pullman broke 10.

At the close speculation was firmer in tone. The total sales were 163,[illegible] shares.

Exchange on London, [illegible]; Sight drafts, [illegible]. Bar silver [illegible].

CLOSING PRICES.

Western Union	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	preferred	[illegible]
N. J. Central	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Reading	12
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	C. R. I. & P.	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]	C. M. & St. Paul	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	preferred	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	M. L. S. & W.	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	preferred	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Can. Pac.	[illegible]	Oregon Trans.	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	Pullman P. C.	[illegible]
C. & Ohio	[illegible]	West Shore	[illegible]
Del. Lack. & W.	[illegible]	Sugar Trust	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	[illegible]	Southern Pacific	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]	A. T. & S. F.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	B. & O.	[illegible]
preferred	[illegible]	Colo. Fuel	[illegible]
M. K. & T.	[illegible]	Rio Grande West	15
Lake Shore	[illegible]	preferred	[illegible]
Louisville & Nash.	[illegible]	U. P. D. & G.	[illegible]

BONDS.

4s Registered	[illegible]	D. & R. G. 4s	[illegible]
4s Coupon	[illegible]	N. P. 1s	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	N. P. 2s	101
Pacific 6s of '95	[illegible]	U. P. 1s	[illegible]
D. & R. G. 1s	111	R. G. W. 1s	63

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, July 29.—Hogs—Receipts 3,000, steady; medium, $5.00@5.70. Cattle—Receipts 1,000 head; heavy native steers, bulk beef $4.00@4.50. Stockers and feeders $2.10@3.10.

Coal Inspector Appointed.

DENVER, July 29.—Governor Waite this evening appointed D. J. Reed of Denver State coal mine inspector. The appointment will be announced on Monday. There are rumors that Mr. Reed is ineligible because of his short residence in the State.

Mme. Zela Ill.

Owing to the sudden illness of Mme. Sophie Zela she will not be able to sing at the Casino this evening or to-morrow. If possible the opportunity to hear [illegible] will be given later in the week.

Moderation the Secret of Digestion.

"The secret of digestion is moderation," said an old man the other day, who at 78 has the complexion of a girl and the relish for food of a schoolboy. "It seems absurd to me that persons should suddenly discover that many articles of food upon which our ancestors lived to a ripe old age are extremely detrimental to health and longevity. I have never considered what I ought to eat, only what I wanted to eat, but I have made it a rule of my life to always leave the table wanting just a little more.

"I did not leave the home roof, which was on a farm, until I was nearly 30 years old, and it was my habit from November till April to eat a piece of mince pie every night just before going to bed. It was rather a small piece, but I invariably took it and do not recall ever having even a bad dream in consequence.

"And I think, too, that digestion is like salvation—to be worked out individually. We are not all Baptists or Methodists; why [illegible] other food crank? When I got away from the mince pie country, missing it, I took fruit in its place. A friend who saw me eating an apple one night hurled at me the old saw, 'Fruit is gold in the morning, silver at noon, lead at night.' 'Nonsense!' I cried, and retorted with another proverb, 'What is one man's meat is another man's poison.' And I've continued to eat something—usually fruit—every night of my life."—New York Times.

FAIRLEY BROS.

Are selling Mason's Glass Fruit Jars, Porcelain-lined Caps, with best quality rubber, complete:

Pints—large tops—per doz.	$ .75
Quarts " " "	1.00
Half Gal. " " "	1.25

These are Hard Times Prices, and we will sell everything else at like low prices.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

Are issued by the PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO., of Philadelphia, which are made payable at a certain specified age of the insured, or at death if occurring before that age is reached.

These policies, if discontinued after two years, are entitled to paid-up policies for a proportional amount, which paid-up policies will also participate in the dividends.

This is obviously the most desirable form of insurance. Ordinarily the head of a family is confronted with two contingencies: First, his death may be untimely, and he may leave his family with an inadequate provision. Secondly, if he should escape this calamity and should live to the commencement of old age, he might find himself with failing powers without a competence for himself and wife. An endowment policy provides against both contingencies. If death should occur the amount of the policy is paid to the family; or, if the insured should live to the maturity of the policy, the amount is paid to himself as a support for his and his wife's old age. Call on

WM C. ALLEN, Gen'l Agent.

Room 58, Hagerman Block.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK!

Of Colorado Springs, Colo.,

As Made to the Comptroller of the Currency July 12, 1893:

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts		$ 588,470 83	Capital stock	$100,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00	Surplus and undivided profits	150,482 50
Premium on U. S. Bonds		2,000 00	Circulation	21,900 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		14,000 00	Dividends unpaid	120 00
Expenses and taxes paid		423 33	Deposits	815,320 97
Due from Treasurer U. S. (5 per cent fund)		1,125 00		
Bonds and warrants	141,016 67			
Due from banks	128,268 04			
Cash	187,310 58	456,595 29		
Total		1,087,823 47	Total	$1,087,823 47

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

I, J. A. HAYES, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. A. HAYES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1893.

ASAHEL SUTTON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST: E. J. EATON, H. E. CROWELL, IRVING HOWBERT, } Directors.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE

Latest Quotations on Mining Stocks.

REED BROTHERS,

Telephone 207. *28 South Tejon St.*

FLETCHER & HARRIOTT,

Mining Stocks, Real Estate and Insurance,

Telephone 148. *El Paso Block.*

W. H. Leonard. Wm. G. Doubleday. Alfred F. Rope.

LEONARD, DOUBLEDAY & ROPE,

Mining Stocks and Investments.

P. O. Box 464 — *Telephone 209.*

17 1-2 North Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo

Huyler's

ALSO WHITMAN'S CANDIES.

Finest Cigars, Tobaccos and Pipes, Tennis and Base Ball Goods, Etc.

Largest Line of Canes in the City.

Wm. McCandlish, 27 N. Tejon St.

COLORADO SPRINGS

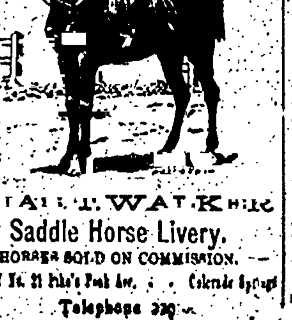
Steam Laundry!

W. H. METZ, PROP.

Only experienced workmen are employed and everything is guaranteed.

We make a specialty of washing blankets and lace curtains. We make them look like new.

122 Cucharras St. — Opp. South Park



HIATT T. WALKER

Saddle Horse Livery.

HORSES SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Rear of No. 21 Pike's Peak Ave., Colorado Springs

Telephone 229.

THOS. GOUGH,

Leader in Candies, and Confectionery

109 South Tejon St.

BUSINESS MEN'S DINNER

Daily from 11 to 2.

Ice Cream six different flavors. Ice Cream

Special orders filled and delivered on short notice. Special rates to parties.

A Full Line of Cakes!

The best assortment in the city.

Fresh every day.

DAIRY IN CONNECTION.

CHINA JIM

Has at his place, No. 21 Pike's Peak,

Full Line Chinese and Japanese Goods,

INCLUDING

China Ware, Silks and Toys.

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Fire Insurance Agency.

Strong companies; losses promptly paid. Money to loan on improved property.

41 Bank Block

JOHN ... [illegible]

HAS

FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE

Close to Business.

The Oldest Contractor [illegible] in the City.

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THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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Per annum......$6 00 | Six months......$3 00
Three months......1 50 | One month......50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum......$1 25 | Six months......75

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

H. A. RISLEY, Manager.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT, Editor.

Are You Going to the Fair?

The Gazette offers FREE to every subscriber paying 50c monthly in advance

The Illustrated World's Fair and Chicago Guide

An excellent description of buildings and grounds, with full statistics and good illustrations. Full lists of hotels and boarding houses, Chicago directory, and leading points of interest in Chicago. An invaluable companion to travellers.

Do You Stay at Home?

The Gazette offers:

The New York Weekly Tribune

For one year to all quarter-yearly subscribers paying monthly in advance 60c.

A Handsome Mail Box

With each subscription paid monthly in advance, with 50c additional. This box is made of cedar, cherry stained, and is fitted with a substantial brass padlock. It can easily be attached to fence or post.

Subscriptions.

The Daily Gazette is delivered every morning, except Monday, in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou by carrier for 50c per month, if paid in advance, or 60c if collected at end of month. Mail subscriptions 50c per month or $6 per year, invariably in advance.

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.
Colorado Springs

SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRESS.

The Summer School is near the end of its season. Some of its courses are finished, and the final courses will be completed this week. It is not yet time for a *resumé* of the whole work of the season, but a few words may not be out of place in regard to what has been done already.

Undoubtedly the leading feature of the past fortnight—that which interested the most people at any rate, has been the lectures of Dr. Rolfe. During that time he delivered a series of discourses upon literature which deserve to rank with the best of their kind. Thoroughly learned in all that relates to his subject, Dr. Rolfe combines with his learning a grace of style, a kindly humor, and a personal charm that make his lectures altogether delightful; while his voice and manner, and his perfect elocution, give an added charm to essays which would be excellent if they were only printed for the solitary reader. Dr. Rolfe has gone away leaving behind him not only admirers but friends, not only an appreciation of his talent, but also a warm personal regard on the part of those who were privileged to meet him.

Somewhat akin to Dr. Rolfe's lectures on English literature have been those of Miss Kennedy on French literature and literary men. Her audiences have not been so large as those of Dr. Rolfe, but they have enjoyed the lectures exceedingly. Miss Kennedy has showed in these essays an appreciation of all that is best in the authors of whom she writes, a discrimination in her criticisms of them, a familiarity with their lives and works, a delicate and poetic beauty of style, which have made her lectures memorable to all who have heard them.

The other departments of work have been more technical, and have been appealed less to the general public; but all the classes are enthusiastic in their work, and it is generally agreed that the courses have all been exceptionally good, and all the instructors excellent in their respective departments.

It is no small matter that Colorado Springs should have such an institution as one of its permanent attractions; and we take it that the success both of last season and of this will make it a permanent attraction. In time it may receive such an endowment as its usefulness richly merits, but even without that it should be, and we doubt not will be, maintained on the present basis.

Again we congratulate the Director and Faculty of the school, and the people of Colorado Springs, upon the abundant success of the present session.

THE NEW "EASTERN QUESTION."

For many years the "Eastern Question," for Europe, has been the question of the Balkan peninsula. It is a question yet, for neither the treaty of San Stefano nor the treaty of Berlin settled it; but for the present it is overshadowed in importance by a more Eastern question—the question of Siam. A few days ago, when it was supposed that Russia would back up France actively in all her undertakings, it seemed as if the Siamese trouble might involve all Europe. Now, however, it is denied, on what seems to be good authority, that Russia will lend to France any active support whatever. On the other hand, it is certain that China will be hostile, and the British government will keep a jealous eye on the interests of its constituents in Siam, which are a hundred times larger, probably, than the French.

For the present it appears that the Siamese government, left to its own resources, has been compelled to consent to the harsh terms of the French ultimatum. These terms are altogether outrageous. There is no excuse, except the old one that might makes right—for the enormous demands made by France. But even the acquisition of the coveted territory will not settle the question, though it may be a good enough Morgan till after election for the present French administration. If Lord Rosebery has consented to the seizure of a large part of the Siamese Empire by France, he has been laying up trouble for some future successor of his in the Foreign Office, and also, it may incidentally be mentioned, rendering still more certain than it was already the defeat of [illegible] party in the next Parliamentary election.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS INCIDENT.

The comments of the British press on the riot that occurred in the House of Commons Thursday night are interesting, if not all instructive. Of the Conservative journals, The Times is perhaps the severest, when it says:

"Mr. Gladstone must feel some qualms when he looks upon the working out of his latest achievement. The suppression of free debate by the tyrannical vote of the majority is worthier of the French revolutionary convention than of the English House of Commons. It is certain to disintegrate and demolish Parliament. It has inspired the victorious faction, largely composed of Irish separatists, always contemptuously regardless of the rules and traditions of parliamentary life, with an insolent passion for trampling and silencing all opponents. It has goaded the minority, deprived of the right to discuss the measure involving vast constitutional changes, into an outburst of angry indignation. We regret that the opposition took notice of the disgraceful insults with which Mr. Chamberlain was assailed. The political manners of the House might have been left to serve as an example of what would occur in the Irish legislature should Mr. Gladstone succeed in establishing that preposterous body."

The Daily News lays all the blame on Mr. Chamberlain's 'Herodian' epithet, and threatens that leader with dire vengeance, thus:

"When the public learn how the disturbance arose, there will be a universal feeling of indignation and regret that the most illustrious statesman of the age was exposed to such insults as those flung by Mr. Chamberlain. To compare Mr. Gladstone with Herod at the awful close of his career met the warmest approval of the opposition. To refer to Mr. Chamberlain as 'Judas' was an outrage to be resented with violence. It is noteworthy that whereas Mr O'Connor apologized, there was no hint of apology or retraction from Mr. Chamberlain and his abettors. Mr. Chamberlain knew and purposely intended all that was meant by a comparison of the prime minister with Herod. The people of the country will resent the insult in a manner which may cause Mr. Chamberlain and his friends to regret for the rest of their political lives."

The Pall Mall Gazette, now under Mr. William Waldorf Astor's management, a Conservative organ, puts its opinion epigrammatically:

"Every Englishman must feel the disgrace. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that the scene was out of keeping with the whole story of the Home Rule bill. When Parliament had been violently ravished of its freedom, it is idle to complain overmuch because its petticoats are soiled. Mr. Gladstone muzzled the House and rabies set in."

We trust the entire Parliament appreciates the inferential compliment of that last comparison.

All these extracts, as well as the incident itself, go to show the inflamed state of partisan opinion in England. We think sometimes that our American national politics are hot, but compared with the English bitterness, our party spirit is feeble.

The trouble that occurred yesterday in Manitou was really the outcome of the same spirit of disorder that led to the lynching in Denver. The persons concerned in the assault on Mr. Frowine seem to have been put up to it by the machinations of that disreputable sheet The Tourist, which has been trying to stir up strife in Manitou ever since it was established, and to encourage the baser element in the town to overt violence. Mr. Frowine has conducted himself throughout the whole affair with propriety and courage, and has the sympathy of all respectable people, who will be glad that his assailants were so neatly and completely worsted.

At last Mr. Cleveland has appointed a Collector and an Appraiser for the port of New York. The new Collector, Mr. James T. Kilbreth, is known to local fame as a police justice. Of course he is a member of the Tammany organization, and almost equally, of course he is not one of the men that were prominently mentioned for the place. For Appraiser, Mr. Bunn of Cooperstown, is the new appointee. He is a newspaper man pretty well known throughout the State. It is appalling to think of the number of puns that will be made on his name. Before he gets through he will be sorry (and not altogether on account of the puns) that he ever took the place.

The delegation from this city to the Chicago Silver Convention will be small—and not very early. The Denver men gobbled up all the transportation, and most of the representative men who were on the delegation could not spare the time anyhow. We are sorry that the convention has been deprived of some of its very best delegates.

By the death of Mr. B. C. Helm Colorado Springs has lost one of its best citizens. A kindlier, more genial, more unselfish spirit never breathed in mortal clay. He was a good man, a firm friend, a devoted husband and father.

The Colorado View of Silver.

The people of Colorado, in view of the total demonetization of silver, feel very much as the people of Pennsylvania and New Jersey would feel if Congress should pass a bill on the 8th of August totally abolishing all duties upon manufactures of iron, glass and pottery. A free-trader might believe that it would be better for the whole country in the long run; but if he were also a man, he would have some sympathy with the thousands of his fellow-men who would be thrown out of employment, and if he were a statesman, he would scarcely think it wise to make so sudden and sweeping a change. The silver miners have even a stronger case than the iron workers would have in the supposed event; for since the foundation of the government silver has been a money metal, and men have gone into silver mining on the faith that the historic monetary policy was to be maintained, and both parties, in their National platforms, declared last year for the coinage of both gold and silver; whereas the Democratic party, on that same platform, gave fair notice a year ago to the iron men that it considered all protection unconstitutional, and proposed to make a tariff for revenue only. It is because they fear that the Administration and Congress are going to violate the pledges of all the platforms, and put this country completely on a monometallic gold basis, that the people of Colorado are protesting. In view of these facts, and in view of Mr. Cleveland's apparent failure to make any effort whatever toward the adoption of an international bimetallic agreement, have they not some right to protest?—[William Allen White in The Outlook.]

Saturday Night.

[illegible] The Gazette.

Saturday night is the silver mile post of the journey of life. How pleasant to the laboring man to look forward to the close of a week of toil, when, with his hard-earned wages he purchases the necessary supplies for his family, and goes home to enjoy the evening's repose that precedes the sacred day of rest. Wealth is not necessary for his enjoyment of Saturday night. His hands may be hardened with toil, his face may be browned by exposure to the sun, his clothes may be coarse and soiled, but his children meet him at the gate and his wife greets him with a smile and words of welcome. His home humble, but within it is contentment: the result of honest labor unknown within the mansions of the rich. It matters not whether the laboring man's Saturday night comes enshrouded in a mantle of cloud, let down from the mighty mountains, or whether it comes bathed in the beautiful sunshine that kisses the valley ere the mighty Peak interposes its towering head to shut out the light of the last day of the week and to receive the last caress of golden light on its head of crystal whiteness. It matters not to the son of toil how they approach this silver mile-post, their joy is calm, serene and sure.

The man of wealth, who dwells in a palace of luxury, whose every want is supplied without any effort on his part, may welcome the close of the week, but he knows nothing of the real satisfaction enjoyed by his humble brother who grooms his horses or cares for his lawn. Who would exchange the laboring man's Saturday night, with its absolute rest and freedom from care, for the uncertain and unsatisfying contentment promised by wealth, but, like the mirage of the plains, is never reached? Or who would dare to exchange the laboring man's Saturday night, with its homely joys, for the debauch and revelry of the gambling house and the saloon?

G. L. R.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

Up at the Bank block they have a yellow cur worth about 25 cents, so far as curs go, but the owner would not sell him for that. He proposes to go prospecting in that dog some day for he is a depository for numerous silver pieces. Last week some mining brokers wanted to be funny and began tossing silver pieces at the animal, thinking it would frighten him as the money jingled on the stone walk. That dog was no gold bug, however, and before he could be choked off swallowed two dollars and a half. A young physician was told about the dog's passion for the depreciated coin and tried him with a 52 cent dollar. By using an emetic he recovered his money, but I submit that it was not a fair thing to do.

***

The newsboys furnish as many ridiculous mistakes as any other class. When the war news was coming in pretty warm the [illegible] one of them was crying one evening, "Here you are! All about the war in Cheyenne!"

***

What I am told about the Siamese language is interesting, but it does not inspire me with a desire to use it in ordinary conversation. In the first place there is a very considerable difference between the way a great many words are pronounced and the way they are spelled. The word *[illegible]*, for instance, is pronounced "nakhon;" *[illegible]* is known to its friends as "[illegible]," and [illegible] answers to the call of "kuson." Furthermore a single word may have a dozen different meanings, determined only by a slight variation in the pronunciation. If the Siamese says *bin*, he may mean a relation, white, to flatter, to smooth or to relate, according to the way he says it. This is of course convenient for the speaker, but evidently requires an uncomfortably close attention from the listener. There are a great many ordinary objects for which there are no words in Siamese, but the difficulty is ingeniously avoided. Not being able to say thumb, they call it *me moi*, "mother of the hand," and in similar fashion the workingman is *luk can*, "son of hire." A sample Siamese sentence, leaving out the accents, which are numerous, is as follows: *Mua an nanza ni [illegible] fak-rai ki [illegible] kai khao [illegible]*, which may be freely translated as, "When you have finished reading your GAZETTE, pass it along to your neighbors." The more I hear about other languages, the better I like English.

***

An enterprising picture pedlar has been working our would-be art patrons to a queen's taste the past week. He has a crate of pictures at one of the depots of three varieties and gorgeously framed. Any one of the pictures is frightful enough if placed on a track to start an electric car in a thunder storm. There are little trees and houses, with big cows and horses, green clouds and pale blue grass. Now this dealer's plan is to rush up to a business man, who likely knows as much about a picture as he does how to make tutti frutti ice cream, explain that the picture was painted on an order by a wealthy art patron of the city but who is unable to take the picture on account of the hard times. He explains that he must catch the next train and asks for a bid on the treasure. The business man names a price that would be outrageous for a real picture and it is instantly accepted. The art patron carries his picture home in triumph, but when it throws the baby into convulsions and his wife realizes that her fall bonnet has been jeopardized in the purchase of the chromo, his enthusiasm vanishes. The dealer has done a thriving business here. One man paid $7 for a picture, while another got three for $5.

***

A traveling man who reached the city yesterday was handed the following letter at the hotel counter, which came from the head of the firm for which he travels:

NEW YORK, July 19, 1893.

Mr. Einstein:

Your eggspense account and route list received but no orders. Ve vant no eggspense account and route lists—ve vant orders. Ve half maps in New York to look up route lists, and large families to make ue eggspense accounts.

Mr. Einstein, ve notice in your eggspense accounts $2.50 for billiards. Buy us no more billiards. And $3.75 for a horse and buggy. Mr. Einstein, vare is de horse?

Mr. Einstein, ve eggspress you to-day two boxes of cigars. Von cost $1.50. Dey are called *[illegible]*, und de udder cost $1.40. Shmoke de $1.40 yourselluf, and gif de $1.50 box to your gustomers von after each meal.

Mr. Einstein, ve also eggspress you a line of samples dat cost us $5.00 per gross. Sell them at $9.25 per dozen. If you can't get $9.25 dake $9.00. Dey haf been in stock thirty dree years. Call dem de Mascot or Mikado. Ve are

Yours truly,

GUGGENHEIMER BROS.

IMPORTANT WORK.

JURORS OF AWARDS AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

A Revolution in the Method of Granting Medals or Awards After a Bitter Battle Fought Single-Handed and Alone—Comparison Between the Old and New Way of Judging.

WORLD'S FAIR, July 28.—[Special.]—For a week or more visitors at the exposition have noticed small squads of men going about among the various exhibits with catalogues and notebooks in hand and attended usually by the owners of the wares, or in the case of foreign exhibits often by the royal or imperial commissioners from the country whence they came, with a guard of honor in resplendent military uniform, a secretary and messenger as well. These are the examiners and jurors who are to sift out of the mass of exhibits those which are worthy the medals to be awarded for excellence or advancement. This is important work, and upon these men, who go about so quietly, attended with such diligence and eagerness by interested parties, the eyes of the commercial world are now fixed. The result of their labors means a great deal to all the arts and industries represented here, to the sixty thousand or more exhibitors and the vast interests which lie behind them.

It is a tremendous task which these men have undertaken. Their business is to examine carefully and critically every article here exhibited. They must slight nothing, must deem nothing too trivial for their attention. These are the men upon whom devolves the responsibility of summing up the achievements of the artisans, artists, mechanics, farmers and manufacturers of the whole world, as mirrored in this most thorough and comprehensive of universal expositions. They will be weeks at their task; and after they shall have completed their rounds of examination they will have weeks more of labor in reducing their findings to form and in writing out their reports. When these reports are published, as they will be some time during the coming winter, we shall have the best critical judgment on the achievements of man in the world of art and fabrication that was ever formed or set down in words.

It is with a genuine feeling of satisfaction that I record a noteworthy fact in the history of this exposition. It is not only the greatest of all known expositions, but it has marked a distinct step forward in the all-important matter of granting medals or awards to exhibits and exhibitors. It was not enough for the Columbian exposition to follow the beaten track in this matter. Through the genius and the energy of a single individual, John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, N. Y., a revolution has been effected which promises to enable this exposition to accomplish more that is really valuable to civilization and to the arts than all the expositions that have preceded it. Mr. Thacher is entitled to more credit because in order to effect this revolution he has been compelled to fight a bitter battle single handed and alone.

The representatives of foreign nations did not like his new system, for reasons which I will explain. They rebelled, and made so much ado over their dissatisfaction that they alarmed the managers of the fair and Mr. Thacher soon found not only all the representatives of foreign nations and exhibitors but the very men who should have been with him up in arms against him. To add to the difficulty, the press of Chicago maligned and misrepresented him. They lied about his plan, and ridiculed him personally. Without ever understanding what it was that Mr. Thacher was trying to accomplish, without ever taking the trouble to look into his work and ascertain if there was not some good in it, the newspaper men of Chicago hounded him in a manner which was discreditable to their profession and to the city of the exposition. Mr. Thacher was not working for glory or profit. A cultured, broad-minded, progressive man, he had seen an opportunity to mark a distinct advancement in the method of awarding prizes to exhibitors, and like the man of courage and persistency that he is he fought it out on that line, with all these allies against him. He won his fight, too, and that is why I am writing this letter. He gave his time and his energies to the cause without a dollar of pay, to the neglect of his private affairs, and amid personal discomforts and annoyances which would have driven almost any man from the field. When the history of the Columbian exposition is written as it deserves to be written I predict that no name will stand higher on its roll of honor than that of John Boyd Thacher.

First let me tell you what the old system was, the system of awards that had been followed at every International exposition up to this time. It was a system in which there were juries of awards. A jury was selected for each line of exhibits, and consisted of three, five or seven men, sometimes more. They went about among the exhibits, attended by a secretary, and each man marked on a card his estimate of the artistic or commercial value of each article. For example, let us suppose we are with the committee on pianos. Mr. A. thinks a certain piano is worth 95, Mr. B. thinks it is worth only 90, while Mr. C. puts the value at 96. An average of these three estimates is made by the clerk with the aid of a lead pencil and a few figures, and the official finding of the valuation of this piano comes out as 94 1-3. Mr. B. is sure that his judgment of 90 was all the instrument was fairly entitled to, while Mr. C. is just as sure that the piano should be marked 96. The only man whose judgment has been supported by the lead pencil method is Mr. A., who has been endorsed because he happened to be about midway between the figures of his colleagues.

This method of ascertaining values or merits goes on through the entire exposition. When all the pianos have been marked the one which has the highest value is adjudged winner of the gold medal. The next highest gets the silver medal, and the third the bronze medal. Now what is the effect of this award? The manufacturer who gets the gold medal (the only one that amounts to much commercially) may be richer by half a million dollars than he was before he got it. This award is worth to him, for the purpose of advertising his instrument and extending his trade, fully that sum. If he could have gotten the award in no other way, and could have done so without being discovered, he might have been willing to pay several hundred thousand dollars in cash for it. The jury of awards has helped him materially in his endeavor to amass a great fortune. It is a good scheme for him, but how about the other piano makers? How do they fare? Excepting the two who have received consolation awards of silver and bronze medals all are unhappy. They have been handicapped in the race for trade. They have entered a competition only to see their enemy gain an immense advantage over them, which you may be sure he will make the most of.

In other words, the exposition has resolved itself into a huge advertising machine. It presumes to set one man up in fortune-making, and to hold another man down. It presents one man with a piece of metal worth half a million dollars to him, and hurts all his competitors. If this could be done with any adequate measure of accuracy and infallible judgment there would not be so much objection to it. It would be still objectionable, but not so grievously so. But it cannot be done and has never been done on any infallible plan. In fact, the selection of a piano justly entitled to a grand prize in this exposition would be altogether a work of fancy, of taste, of favoritism or of prejudice. It would take infinite intelligence to do that. One piano excels in tone, perhaps, another in touch, a third in durability, a fourth in some other quality. The differences between them on each of these lines is so slight that not even an expert can estimate them with certainty. His judgment must be more or less arbitrary, dependent upon his education, his tastes, his surroundings. In fact, the making of these awards of first, second and third prizes is largely a lottery, and has always been, as is shown by the granting of first prize at Paris to the pottery of one country in 18[illegible], and first prize to another in 18[illegible], though the same exhibitors with the same class of wares contended on both occasions. This is only one of many examples that could be mentioned of the purely arbitrary or fanciful method of granting first, second and third prizes.

The plain, blunt truth is that these big gold medals, worth fortunes to their possessors, have in the past been struggled for just as men struggle to win lawsuits. Interested exhibitors have employed skilled diplomats to handle their cases for them. They have hired lawyers, counsellors and even detectives. They have schemed and intrigued to pack the juries. The prize was worth struggling for with every art known to human ingenuity, and thus these gold lottery awards have been struggled for at every exposition in the past.

At the Vienna exposition, for instance, an American firm of beer brewers won a gold medal. No one has contended that they had the best beer in the exhibit, but they had the best managers or the best luck. Well, the gold medal the firm has estimated was worth more than a million dollars to them in working up sales in this country. With its aid they have built up the greatest brewery in America.

The most serious objection to the graded prize competitive method of awards, aside from the scandals which often accompany the juries, the injustice to defeated exhibitors, and the extravagant value given the winner on merely fanciful grounds, is that it does not help the consumer. It throws no light upon the questions in which he is interested. On the contrary, it may very easily and often does help to deceive him. To illustrate, suppose you want to buy a piano. Your circumstances are such that you want the best piano made for durability. If it has good tone and touch and other qualities, even if not the best, you will be satisfied. But durability it must have to suit your purposes. For light you turn to the award of the latest exposition. That will surely give you the evidence you want, you think. But it doesn't do anything of the sort. It only deceives you. Noting that a certain piano obtained the grand prize you naturally conclude that must be the best, and though it costs from 30 to 40 per cent. more than other makes on account of the honor awarded it by the exposition, you gladly pay the difference in order to get the best. In a short time you discover that while the piano which you have purchased has as fine a tone as any in the market it does not wear well, and that as a matter of fact for a much smaller sum you could have bought one with as good a tone and greater durability. You have a right to complain that the exposition award, which should have been a help to you, has actually been a harm.

This exposition has abandoned all the old methods. There is no competition between exhibitors. There are to be no scandals, no intrigues for the glittering prizes. There are no gold medals, no silver medals, no graded medals of any sort. No man through a fancy or a shade of difference in lead pencil judgment is to be enriched while another is handicapped. The only medals to be awarded are of bronze, and all have the same value, the same inscription, the same [illegible]. They are awarded not for the best, or second best, or third best, according to some one's fancy, but as reward of excellence or of advancement or for general usefulness of a high grade.

Best of all, each of these medals is to be accompanied by a diploma which will set forth, in simple, direct language, the grounds on which the award is made. If a piano is given a medal for its touch, that fact will be stated in the diploma. If for durability, that will be set forth. If for tone, the diploma will so state. If for a combination of these qualities, the parchment will explain in what proportions. So with everything in the exposition. Everything that reaches a high stage of excellence, that shows meritorious advancement in that art, will be awarded a medal. And the public, the cause of education, the value of honest methods of advertising, will receive the benefit of this fair explanation by experts of all the handiwork of the arts and sciences.

When an article gets a medal at this exhibit you will know that it is a fine article of its class, that it has strong points of merit, and you will be able to determine just what those points are.

JUDGES AT WORK.

Irreverent Humor.

Bryan says the people of the East "should visit the great Mississippi valley and learn that Western people are prepared to legislate for America, and propose to do so." He says they will not surrender the Sherman act except for something better, and "if the terms offered do not suit we will have our arms to fight with." From which it will be seen that Bryan is not only at the present moment very dangerous to the peace of Kansas and Nebraska, but that he is liable to endanger the peace of the nation and embroil us in another civil war. When he and Governor Waite of Colorado and the Rev. Myron Reed and "the Red-Headed Rooster of the Rockies" join forces and begin their march eastward there threatens to be trouble. People who have kept up their courage in the face of Lieutenant Totten's mathematical demonstrations from the prophecies of Daniel that we are past passing half past 11 and on the edge of "Low Twelve" will then throw up the sponge. And yet will it be believed there are light minded and frivolously disposed persons who in the face of so that impends will toss their heads and say: "This is the old gyascutus game." The gyascutus, it will be remembered, was the [illegible] ferocious, untamed, bloodthirsty animal which two impecunious persons of inventive minds advertised for exhibition a great many years ago in a western town. At the hour of opening the show, when the house was full and the receipts had been gathered at the box office, there was a great clanking of chains and tumbling of furniture and shrieking and howling behind the curtain, in the midst of which one of the proprietors of the show rushed to the front in a dishevelled condition, crying "For God's sake save yourselves! The gyascutus is loose!" The audience tumbled over itself to get away—and did. So did the proprietors of the show. And no one in that town ever afterward saw any traces of the gyascutus or the showmen or the good money they had passed into the box office.

We hate to say so, but it is true that many persons in the East believe that Governor Waite and the Rev. Reed and the "Rooster" and the element Bryan are doing are doing the gyascutus act. It is not to be denied, however, that everybody is, as Governor Waite says, "scared to death." And what everybody wants to know is how many gyascutuses are loose.—[New York Tribune.

The best cigar on earth, "the San Bernardo." Try it.

What Man Has Done With Engines.

In performing the work of modern civilization man has compelled the service of over [illegible] horsepower of steam giants, equivalent to more than [illegible] horses of average power, for the rated horsepower of the steam engine is to that extent in excess of the power of the animal. This is the equivalent of the steady working power of the whole population of the globe, and probably largely in excess of that amount.—Engineering Magazine.

That Peculiar Lightness and Flavor

Noticed in the finest biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., is due to the absolute purity and the accurate combination of the ingredients of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. The best things in cookery are always made and can be made only with the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Hence its use is universal—in the most celebrated restaurants, in the homes of the people, wherever delicious, wholesome food is appreciated. Its sale equals that of all others combined.

Made with the pure acid of the grape.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 11, 1893.

NORTH OR EASTBOUND.

No. 6	Colorado and New Mexico Through Express	3.51 am
No. 2	Trans-Continental Limited	6.44 am
No. 14	St. Louis and Kansas City Express	10.45 am
No. 10	Trinidad and Denver Passenger	3.00 pm
No. 4	Atlantic Coast Express	7.23 pm

SOUTH OR WESTBOUND.

No. 1	California Fast Mail	10.53 am
No. 11	Pueblo and [illegible]	4.10 pm
No. 9	Denver and Pueblo Passenger	6.47 pm
No. 3	Trans-Continental Express	10.15 pm
No. 5	Colorado and New Mexico Through Express	10.57 pm

MANITOU BRANCH.

[illegible]

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at Depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Passengers can select their own routes. Baggage checked to destination. Pullman [illegible]. Chair cars free.

For full information call on or address, J. H. ELLISON, General Agent, 16 North Tejon st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

Northbound	Arrives.	Leaves.
No. 2 Kansas City to Denver	1.11 am	1.21 am
No. 8 Chicago to Denver	[illegible]	2.55 am
No. 6 La Junta to Denver	[illegible]	2.45 pm
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South and West bound.		
No. 1 Denver to Kansas City	2.05 am	2.10 am
No. [illegible] Denver to Pueblo	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. [illegible] Denver to La Junta	[illegible]	4.22 pm
No. 5 Denver to Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible] pm

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Denver and Chicago without change. [illegible] smoking, chair cars and dining cars. Connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California; at Las Animas [illegible] with train from St. Louis via St. Louis and San Francisco railway, and at Newton, Kan., for Galveston, Tex.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Denver and Kansas City.

Trains Nos. [illegible] run through between Denver and Pueblo, and all points on the Colorado Midland and Leave Pueblo at [illegible] and Canon City connecting at the latter point with trains to and from Cripple Creek.

Trains [illegible] are the well known Needles fly trains, running between Denver and La Junta, every day, [illegible] cars at [illegible] close connection at Pueblo [illegible] from Canon City and at La Junta [illegible] with trains to and from the eastern [illegible].

For tickets or information call at city office 16 N. Tejon [illegible].

E. F. EDWARDS, Agent. C. C. HOYT, Commercial Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE DEPOT, July [illegible], 1893.

From West	Northbound	Arrives	Leaves
No. [illegible] Ogden to Denver		6.53 pm	7.00 pm
[illegible]		[illegible]	
No. 12 [illegible]		1.30 pm	
[illegible]			
No. [illegible] Denver to Ogden		1.20 am	11.0 am
[illegible]			[illegible] am
[illegible]			[illegible]

[illegible] Cripple Creek connect with all trains at Divide.

Through [illegible] Cripple Creek on sale at [illegible] depot and City ticket office [illegible].

C. C. HOYT, Commercial Agent, 16 North Tejon street.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

	Depart
No. 2 Vestibule Limited to Chicago via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha	7.20 am
No. 16 Silver State Limited, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe	7.30 pm
No. 15 [illegible] to Denver	9.00 am
No. [illegible]	3.30 pm
No. 17 Limited to Pueblo	8.00 am
No. 15	4.15 pm
	Arrive
No. 15 Vestibule Limited from Chicago	7.10 am
No. [illegible] Fast [illegible] from Chicago	6.55 pm
No. [illegible] From [illegible]	11.00 am
No. [illegible] From [illegible]	6.10 pm

No. 15 and 16 are elegant vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha, Kansas City or St. Joseph without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. No. 16 is the fast [illegible] Chicago, with only one night [illegible]. All meals en route. Through tickets to all points [illegible] tickets at depot or No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 41 or [illegible] Steamship tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger Agent.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

DEPART.

[illegible]

Office: [illegible] Pike's Peak Ave.

W. G. RICE, City Ticket Agent.

SYRUP OF BANANA

SYRUP OF BANANA NATURE'S LAXATIVE

TRADE MARK.

THE Great Fruit Laxative for the Permanent Cure of Constipation, Biliousness and all disorders of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys.

PRICE 50c.

THE W. L. COOK MEDICINE CO., MANITOU, COLORADO.

Whole Wheat Flour!

SAN LUIS VALLEY HAY,

Corn, Oats and Rye Chop.

9 E. Huerfano St. Tel. 136.

ROBERT H. RUSSELL, Prop.

Baby is as Pretty as a Picture

In her new dress? How Charming she would be to have her photo taken! [illegible] will give [illegible]

Discount of 50 per Cent.

On all work [illegible]

H. S. POLEY & CO.,

112 S. Tejon St.

MME. HELEN MAIGILLE,

Graduate of the English, German and Italian Schools of Music, Teacher of

VOICE CULTURE AND THE Art of Singing.

A limited number of pupils will now be received by her.

612 North Tejon street.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN R.R. SILVER SAN JUAN SCENIC LINE

The Only Line Through the San Juan.

Crossing the [illegible] Rocky Mountains [illegible]

The Great Agricultural Region of the Dolores Basin.

This new line brings the Tourist within easy [illegible] of the wonderful

HOMES OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS.

Through Trains via Ridgway and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to and from Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs.

Telluride, Rico, Dolores, Mancos, Durango, Intermediate Points.

This line in connection with the Denver and Rio Grande forms a new and attractive

All Rail "Around the Circle" Trip.

OTTO MEARS, Pres. and Gen'l Man. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

SINTON BROS' DAIRY,

Fresh Milk, Cream,

Skim Milk and Buttermilk

Delivered daily to Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. Orders by postal card will receive prompt attention.

W. C. JOHNSTON,

Carpenter and Contractor

Has located at [illegible] Repository, at No. 24 North Tejon street, for his shop, and is now prepared to do all kinds of Job Work. He will be glad to see his old as well as new patrons.

GOSHEN BROS.,

Manufacturers of

Pressed and Common Brick

Contractors in brick work, plastering and cementing. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done.

OFFICE 120 NORTH TEJON ST.

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NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

For Pennsylvania and [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Security.

AGENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST Co. Of Colorado

HOUSES FOR RENT

Furnished.

N. Nevada Ave. [illegible]
[illegible] North Cascade Ave. [illegible] furnished [illegible] large stable.
N. Cascade Ave. [illegible] furnished.
1122 North Cascade Ave. [illegible] 13 rooms [illegible] electric lights.
[illegible] bath, all modern [illegible]
[illegible] N. Cascade Ave. [illegible] stable and large grounds.
[illegible] N. Nevada Ave. [illegible] stable, electric lights [illegible]
N. Cascade Ave. [illegible]
[illegible] E. Willamette Ave. [illegible] all modern conveniences.
[illegible] N. Nevada Ave. [illegible] steam heat, electricity [illegible] grounds.
[illegible] N. Cascade Ave. [illegible] of [illegible] rooms and bath, [illegible] modern improvements.
[illegible] E. Boulder St. [illegible] rooms and bath.
[illegible] N. Tejon St. [illegible]
[illegible] N. Nevada Ave. [illegible]
[illegible] E. Willamette Ave. [illegible]
[illegible] N. Cascade Ave. [illegible]
[illegible] N. Nevada Ave. [illegible]
[illegible] E. Monument St. [illegible] electric lights.
[illegible] N. Nevada Ave. [illegible]
[illegible] N. Cascade Ave. [illegible] partly furnished.
9 E. Cache la Poudre St. [illegible] bath, electric lights [illegible]
11 E. Boulder St. [illegible]

Unfurnished.

121 N. Cascade [illegible]
[illegible] Court [illegible]
[illegible] College Place 9 rooms [illegible] all conveniences.
[illegible] N. Weber St. [illegible]
[illegible] E. Boulder St. [illegible]
[illegible] N. Weber St. [illegible]
[illegible] N. Tejon St. [illegible]
[illegible] S. Weber, [illegible]
[illegible] West Las Animas [illegible]

Stores and Offices for Rent.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—SPECIAL

A Cascade avenue residence, [illegible] every detail, with large lawn, [illegible] shrubbery, at a figure and on terms favorable to the buyer.

We have a long list of other improved and unimproved [illegible] pleased to show parties desiring [illegible] who may favor us with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS & Co., Gazette Building. Telephone 44.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Cards under this head [illegible]

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER [illegible] Prewitt Block, Take [illegible] Bros. & Beatie.

GO TO E. SPEER For Picture Frames Artistic Cabinet Maker and [illegible] 121 E. Huerfano Street.

TRIP AROUND THE CIRCLE

THROUGH REALMS OF [illegible] VIA

RAINBOW ROUTE SILVERTON RAILROAD

Between Silverton and all [illegible]

RED MOUNTAIN COUNTRY

Connects with the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. at Silverton and Ouray [illegible] completes the famous

"AROUND THE CIRCLE"

Over Denver and Rio Grande [illegible] acknowledged to be the most magnificent mountain trip in the known world, [illegible] daylight ride of [illegible] Canyons through the [illegible] Canon, which is unequaled [illegible] grandeur, and adds greatly to [illegible] of this delightful journey.

OTTO MEARS, President.

MOSES LIVERMAN, Gen. Supt., Silverton. [illegible]

PAGE, NOBLE & COUNTRYMAN Civil and Mining Engineers

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P. O. Box 221. [illegible]

THE COLORADO SPRINGS Planing Mill Co.

230 W. Huerfano St.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Window and Door Screens. All Kinds of Planing Mill Work. Band Sawing, Turning and Scroll Sawing a Specialty.

[illegible] DUFF, Manager.

Expert Accountant HORACE H. MITCHELL 18 W. Kiowa St. P. O. Box 802, Colo. Springs.

Books examined, opened [illegible] Highest testimonials.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the [illegible] The El Paso Electric company, the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, the 14th day of [illegible], 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers of said company and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

C. L. GODFREY, [illegible]

[illegible]LE CREEK.

[illegible]FUL CONCENTRATOR [illegible]FRACTORY ORE.

[illegible] System Nearly Com[illegible] Strikes Here and There [illegible] Placers—Nuggets are [illegible]merous.

[illegible] July 29.—The success [illegible] mill in concentrating re[illegible] be overestimated by [illegible] interested in the future of [illegible] creek district. It is a well [illegible] that thousands of tons of [illegible]fractory ore, running less [illegible] have gone over the [illegible] last year, a very large [illegible] which can be concentrated [illegible] a profit to the mine [illegible] an average smelting [illegible] a ton and a freight rate of [illegible] that less than $10 ore [illegible] and smelted at a profit [illegible] for the money invested. [illegible] the importance of the con[illegible] only necessary to instance [illegible] of refractory ore [illegible] to the Rosebud mill [illegible] amounted to ten tons and [illegible] the plates was valued [illegible] but the important [illegible] experiment was that 90 [illegible] assay value of the ore [illegible] the plates and in the con[illegible] the gold which be[illegible] carried through ten [illegible] after passing through [illegible] in only 1000 pounds [illegible] If the ten tons had [illegible] to the smelter direct the [illegible] would have amounted [illegible] smelter charges to $100, [illegible] As it was, the [illegible] $10 for treating [illegible] ten tons had been [illegible] to less than one the [illegible] charges respectively [illegible] of $80 and $16 [illegible] making the total cost [illegible] the ore was first con[illegible] ten tons instead of [illegible] example is so plain [illegible] regarding the [illegible] milling and smelt[illegible] it and see what it [illegible] that have refractory [illegible] that $20 to the

[illegible] TOWN. [illegible] Pike's Peak have [illegible] promising properties [illegible] mine and hope to [illegible] that contained [illegible] are now working. [illegible] and your corres[illegible] supply of [illegible] Sunday and [illegible] delighted with the [illegible] the water that is [illegible] gate at the dam [illegible] The company [illegible] the first miles of [illegible] will convey [illegible] rock to the dis[illegible] the hill north of [illegible] ends of the [illegible] pipe has arrived [illegible] immediately [illegible] it under the [illegible] pushed at a rapid [illegible] that the water [illegible] available for [illegible] September, at [illegible] distributing system [illegible] until some weeks [illegible] trench has been [illegible] the town and a [illegible] at work every day ex[illegible] streets in which the

[illegible] have leased a build[illegible] between Bennett [illegible] hall pur[illegible] hall is now occu[illegible] apparatus. [illegible] of the Bull mountain [illegible] now going out over the [illegible]

[illegible] now boasts of two tele[illegible] have been put in by Wel[illegible] between their barns, [illegible] perfect satisfaction and [illegible] long until business and [illegible] themselves of this very

[illegible] company is working the [illegible] again and is taking [illegible] which they are [illegible] to shipping. [illegible] is reported in the Inde[illegible] to the surface of the [illegible] who took the bond [illegible] Independence and other [illegible] by W. S. Stratton for [illegible] to have their [illegible] that month. [illegible] strike was made in the [illegible] Queen, shows two veins [illegible] at a depth of 100 [illegible] vein assays $36 in [illegible] $10 in gold and a [illegible] Drifts are being run [illegible] shipped 75 tons of mill[illegible]

[illegible] located on up[illegible] the Portland, is [illegible] just east of the [illegible] creek, shipped 16 [illegible] ore to the smelter on [illegible] a depth of 100 feet the [illegible] five foot vein of good [illegible] free milling, and a [illegible] eight inches in width, [illegible] streaks runs about [illegible] Messrs. Burns, Doyle [illegible] the fortunate owners of [illegible] talked of mine. [illegible] made in Poverty [illegible] The property is known [illegible] and is located east of the [illegible] to the Jim Blaine [illegible] feet wide, and the [illegible] one half feet, the ore run[illegible] to gold to the ton [illegible] by Taylor & Brown [illegible] is bonded and leased [illegible] D. R. Davidson and J. [illegible] Their time ex[illegible] but there is no doubt [illegible] take up the bond.

[illegible] is now being done on [illegible] of town by means of or[illegible] and gold pans shows how [illegible] are and of what they [illegible] capable if water could be [illegible] as it is to the Califor[illegible] The companies owning the [illegible] making no organized attempt [illegible] but are giving short time [illegible] who wish to work on a roy[illegible] being that over sixty men [illegible] daily at work on the Cripple [illegible] Peak and Freeman placers [illegible] to the man enough gold [illegible] from 50 cents to $5 per day [illegible] The apparatus used is [illegible] primitive character and the [illegible] gained from shallow wells, be[illegible] and over again. The re[illegible] are very good in view of [illegible] and of the fact that [illegible] engaged in the work are [illegible] The pay streak is [illegible] ten inches in width and it is [illegible] from eighteen inches to five [illegible] carrying but little gold [illegible] be stripped off before any [illegible] done. The royalties [illegible] follows: Pike's Peak; 10 per [illegible] Creek, 15 per cent.; sub[illegible] Peak, 25 cents a day. The [illegible] the Cripple Creek [illegible] on Tuesday four men [illegible] thirty-two wheelbarrows full [illegible] averaged $1 to the barrow. [illegible] nugget ever taken out was [illegible] but nuggets ranging in [illegible] cents to $1.50 are taken [illegible]

[illegible] of very rich ore was [illegible] last night from a new [illegible] and shipped to Denver. [illegible] The man who brought it [illegible] to say where it came from [illegible] understood that Denver par-ties are negotiating for the purchase of the claim.

A rich strike was made in the Rhinoceroous and Nil Desperandum claims, owned by the Gould company, a few days ago. These claims are located half a mile north of the Raven and thousands of dollars have been spent upon them in looking for pay mineral but no good results were obtained until the claims were leased to Messrs. Vallatte, Sanders, Maud and Dahl, a little over a week ago. These gentlemen went to work at once on a part of the claim that had not been prospected before, and found rich mineral close to the surface. They now have a twelve foot hole which shows what appears to be a vein twelve feet in width with a pay streak twenty-two inches wide and a wonderfully rich streak on the foot wall about five inches in width. The lessees now have ready for shipment 100 sacks, running from $70 to $2,100 per ton and five sacks of the rich streak running from $5 to $10 to the pound. The lease expires in March and by its terms the lessees pay 10 per cent. royalty on all ore under $50 and 20 per cent. on all over that amount. B.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

The Hon. William H. Wallace of Kansas City is among late hotel arrivals.

Mr. F. F. Hurd of Colorado Springs is comfortably quartered at the hotel.

Mr. J. Overstreet, Miss Nina Overstreet, Franklin, Ind., are sojourning at the hotel.

Mrs. F. W. Lott and family, of the Springs, are at the [illegible] for a stay of some weeks.

Mr. H. S. Poley and family of the Springs are located on Belvidere avenue for a stay of some time.

Mrs. J. W. Hall and son, of Denver, are located on Belvidere avenue. They contemplate a stay of six weeks.

Boating, trout fishing, lawn tennis, riding, billiards and cards are favorite pastimes with guests at the Falls.

Geo. N. Kent and wife, Pueblo, and N. Kent and wife, Lancaster, Pa., have been enjoying the comforts of the hotel.

Mr. C. H. Taylor and Miss Mamie Shurland of Crab Orchard, Kan., are pleased with the comforts of the hotel.

Among the latest hotel arrivals from Tex., are Mr. and Mrs. James Hart, Miss Hart, Mrs. Maxwell, Austin, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tucker.

Work on the Green Mountain Falls tunnel continues with unabated interest on the part of both those directly interested and guests of the town.

Mrs. Florence Stowell and family of Colorado Springs have taken accommodations on Park avenue, where they will remain for a month or more.

Professor D. L. Musselman of Quincy, Ills., and Mr. J. L. Handey of Kansas City, guests at the hotel, are taking out a fine string of trout from the lake, daily.

The musical and literary entertainment given at Red Butte hall Saturday evening under the auspices of the Congregational Church was well attended, and greatly enjoyed by all.

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church Bijou, east of Tejon street, 8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., morning prayer, litany and sermon; 5 p. m., evening prayer and sermon.

The Progressive Spiritualists will meet at Durkee Hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Mrs. G. W. Kates will lecture. The lecture will be followed by spirit communications.

All Souls' Church, corner Tejon and Dale streets. The last service before the summer vacation. Rev. C. Howard Wilson, late of Massachusetts, will preach. Subject, "God in the Desert."

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Nevada avenue and Bijou street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the Rev. C. S. Barrett. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Young People's meeting at 7 p. m.

Following are the services at St. Mary's Catholic Church to-day: Masses at 7:30 and 10 a. m. Catechism at 2:45. Vespers and benediction at 3:30. Special instruction for adults by Father Bender at 7:30 p. m.

Everyone attending the services at the M. E. Church, South, to-day is sure to receive a cordial welcome. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. Class meeting at 12 m. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m.

Rev. A. W. Arundel, rector of Trinity church, Pittsburg, Pa., will preach this morning at Grace church at 11 o'clock. There will be celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 8 p. m.

Second Congregational Church—Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. M. D. Ormes. In the evening a praise service will be held. The most familiar hymns written by prominent Episcopalians will be sung.

First English Lutheran Church, corner Weber and Kiowa streets, Rev. D. Z. Foulk, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Morning, "Beginning of Human Failure." Sabbath school at 9:15 a. m., and Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Morning theme: "The Baptism of the Holy Spirit." Evening: "The Blood." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.

There will be preaching to-morrow at the First M. E. Church both morning and evening by the pastor. Morning subject: "Sensibility to Spiritual Things." Evening theme: "The Shortened Time-Card." Sunday school at 3 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m. All are welcome.

First Christian Church, North Nevada avenue between Bijou street and Platte avenue. Services at the usual hours morning and evening. Preaching by the acting pastor, G. A. Miller of Illinois. Subject of morning discourse "Liberty and Law." Evening, "The Hand Writing on the Wall."

At the Church of the Strangers, United Presbyterian, the pastor, H. H. Bell, will preach this morning on "The Christian's Matchless Possession." In the evening he will speak on "The Present Financial Crisis; its Causes and its Lessons." Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Strangers cordially invited.

This is grand rally day for the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Services will be held at the Court house at 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock p. m., with preaching by the presiding elder, Rev. J. C. C. Owens of Topeka, Kan., and Rev. D. E. Johnson of California, formerly pastor of the A. M. E. Church of this city. The public is invited.

Kopf & Simpson expect to open their new fruit store in the old El Paso bank building about the middle of the week, or as soon as their car load of goods arrive from California. [illegible] to be run by them. At the new store a full line of fruits, vegetables and all the delicacies will be kept, and everything run in a first-class style. Mr. Kopf was in Denver yesterday and ordered a $700 delivery outfit, which will vie with anything on the streets. These gentlemen both understand their business thoroughly, and their efforts will, no doubt, be well rewarded.

San Bernardo cigar for sale everywhere.

THE COMING RACES.

It Is Hoped that the Bicycle Records will be Broken.

What promises to be one of the most important and exciting meetings in the history of Colorado cycling will be given at the Country Club on Saturday, Aug. 12, and is already causing no little enthusiasm, not only among our local wheelmen, but also among the many clubs which repair to the country town and hamlet of the State. A visit to Denver by Mr. Yidler, the energetic manager of the Country Club, in the interests of the meeting proved satisfactory. Every club in the capital city [illegible] represented, and it is confidently expected and even promised that existing State records will take such a tumble that they will hold for a lengthened period. Among the most prominent riders who are expected and who have promised to attend may be mentioned Mr. O. E. Boles of the Denver Athletic club who won the State championship for five miles at Greeley on July 4th in the splendid time of 14:21; Mr. W. W. Hamilton of the Denver Rovers who holds the ½ mile championship in 2:29 and who recently lowered four records in one day at the meet of the Ramblers club in Denver; James Cutler, Denver Ramblers, two mile State champion in 5:38; James D. Park, winner of the Novice race at Greeley in the remarkably fast time for a novice of 2:33 1-5; J. A. McGuire, who won the three and five mile races at the club on June 17; Louis Block, Austin Banks, Pynchon Peppin, and a host of others.

Should Boles and Hamilton get together the records are gone, and the meeting of these giants of the wheel will be in itself a sight worth journeying miles to witness. As an inducement to record smashing the Country Club will in addition to the regular prizes give handsome medals for all existing State records broken.

In addition to this galaxy of stars in the cycling firmament, the Denver Athletic club will be strongly represented by the pick of its talent in the sprint races, while the Denver Wheel club has written for a few (2 or 4) blank entries for the sprint races.

Given Colorado Springs weather, those who attend will have nothing to regret. The Country club has an enviable record for its entertainments and the present bids fair to outdo its many successful predecessors.

SUMMER SCHOOL NOTES.

Last Week of the Course—Special Rates Offered.

The last week of the Summer School begins to-morrow and some of the most attractive courses of the whole session are to be given. Season tickets for the week have been placed at $3 and they may be purchased at the College, the High School, The Antlers, the Alta Vista, the Elk and the Consolidated Bookstore.

Dr. Ely's course on "Socialism" begins on Monday evening at the High School. Dr. Ely will divide his treatment into four main heads, as follows—

1. The Nature of Socialism.
2. The Strength of Socialism.
3. The Weakness of Socialism.
4. The Golden Mean, or Practicable Social Reform.

Dr. Ely's two books, "French and German Socialism" and "Problems of To-day," are on sale at the Consolidated Book store at special rates. A syllabus of the lectures giving a minute analysis will be given to each purchaser of both books.

President Slocum begins his course on Greek Philosophy at 3:45 on Monday afternoon at the College.

Watch The Gazette for the correct schedule for this week.

Schedule for Monday, July 31:

8:30-9:15—Botany, Professor Woods; Physics, Professor Cajori.

9:30-10:15—Zoology, Professor Gardiner.

10:30-11:15—Zoology, Professor Gardiner; English, Mr. Ryley.

11:30-12:15—Teutonic Mythology, Mr. Krauss.

2:15-3:00—Advanced French, M. Capellier; [illegible] elementary, Mr. Arundel.

3:45-4:30—Greek Philosophy, President Slocum.

4:15-5:00—French, elementary, M. Capellier; German, advanced, Mr. Arundel.

5:00-5:45—Drawing, Miss Smalley.

8:00—"Socialism," Dr. Ely.

This lecture will be held at the High school, Botany and Zoology at the High school, other courses at the College.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Enterprising Firms Who Believe in the Use of Printers' Ink.

Auld Bros., the tailors, have for their motto, "The best, rather than the cheapest."

All the latest styles of writing papers, tablets, stationery, etc., will always be found at Q. J. Wellington's.

Hibbard & Co., 12 North Tejon street, are making exceedingly low prices on muslin underwear, for the next few days.

The Oriental Rug sale now in progress at 119 East Pike's Peak avenue, will continue until Friday morning of this week.

The Famous shoe store are quoting some exceedingly low prices on shoes. See their price list in their advertisement.

Dicken's Pike's Peak Curiosity store takes the lead in low prices in curios and opals. His sales have been quite large in this line.

The daily telegraphic quotations of lead and silver posted in front of Leonard, Doubleday & Rope's office are a public convenience.

Hext & Williams make a specialty of tuning and repairing pianos. They are now making special prices on musical instruments and sheet music.

The Wilbur Dry Goods company say they will give 50 per cent. off on every hat in their millinery department. Dry goods in the same proportion.

Woodworth, Smith & Randall have just received their new Columbine souvenir spoons. They are very pretty. They invite you to call and see them.

Matt Conway says there has been a regular panic in the shoe business and persons buying shoes from him now will get them for almost nothing.

If you wish to rent a furnished or unfurnished house consult the advertising column of Henry LeB. Wills & Co. The list is large and always corrected to date.

Fairley Bros. are offering "hard time" prices on all furniture and crockery goods in their store. This, coming from them, means big bargains in every line.

A. Matthews's large crockery and glassware store is a credit to Colorado Springs. The stock is one of the best selected in the West, and prices to suit the rich and the poor.

Emery, the photographer, is introducing the platinotype, a new process in [illegible] very much resembles steel engraving. Samples are now on exhibition at his studio.

N. O. Johnson & Sons commence to-morrow a special sale of lawns, challies and white dress goods. This means a reduction of from one third to one half of the present low price.

W. H. Metz of the Colorado Springs Steam Laundry, has just added one of the latest and largest drying and ironing machines made to his plant, which will be in running order by the middle of the week. It is the largest of this kind in the West. He will exhibit it to the public some time during the week.

Holbrook & Perkins are now making a run of gentlemen's underwear, and will give 50 per cent. reduction on everything in that line. Big bargains can also be had of them on light overcoats.

Giddings Bros. & Bent's great clearance sale will only last a few days longer. Never before in the history of the city have there been such low prices on dry goods as they are now offering.

The most picturesque and delightful carriage drive in the world is said to be over the carriage line to Pike's Peak. Arrangements have been made from Colorado Springs over the Midland railway for $5 the round trip.

Louis Laughlin is the oldest practical jeweler in this county. He learned the trade when a mere lad in Germany, and has worked at that business almost continuously since, and is an expert in the business.

W. F. McKeehan is selling large live spring chickens at 35 cents each; 3 for $1; dressed hens per pound 15 cents, ripe tomatoes per pound 5 cents, cabbage per pound 3 cents, creamery butter per pound 25 cents, choice new potatoes and onions, Tea Dust per pound 15 cents, good Young Hyson tea per pound 29 cents, broken Mocha and Java coffee per pound 20 cents, Armour's choice butterine per pound 20 cents. 118 S. Tejon street.

AN AWFUL CRASH. In one of his remarkable lectures Tesla states that most scientific men now look upon the various forms of manifestation of energy which are generally designated "electric" as energy, manifestations of the same nature as those of radiant heat and light. The phenomena of light and heat and others besides, may therefore be called electrical phenomena, and thus it is that electrical science has become the mother science of all and its study all important. The day when we shall know exactly what electricity is will chronicle an event probably greater and of more moment than any other recorded in the history of the human race.

The path of an ascending meteor, seen in Austria and Italy on July 7, 1892, has been investigated by Professor Von Niessl. The length of the path was about six hundred miles from its nearest approach to the earth, which was forty-two miles, to the point of its disappearance at a height of about one hundred miles.

Returns for 1891 show that Sweden had one telephone for each 230 inhabitants; Germany, one for each 1200; Italy, one for each 2800; France, one for each 3300; England, one for each 6400, and Russia, one for each 18,200.

A novel tunnel is projected for the Neva at St. Petersburg. It is to be cylindrical in form, forty-three feet in diameter, and to have four floors or decks for pedestrians, vehicles, cars and telegraphic cables respectively.

The spectroscopic studies of Dr. and Mrs. Huggins tend to show that the recent appearance of the temporary star in Auriga was not due to sudden heating of cold matter by collision but to an outburst of already hot matter from the star's interior, a disturbance like those of our sun but on an immensely grander scale.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending July 29, 1893:

GENTLEMEN.

(One cent due on each.)

Applegate, O. H. 2	Kramer, Theo.
Allen, Ben. M.	Keating, R.
Allen, Chas.	Kiefer, M.
Bard, A. E.	Le [illegible], Wessel
Baker, John	Leith, John 2
Benson, J.	Long, Jesse E.
Best, Jolez	Lozano, S. A.
Beyon, A.	Mayer, F. F.
Booker, J. A.	Maloney, E. F.
Bomar, J.	Marechal, Chas.
Bradley, W. E.	Murray, J. 17
Bryan, O. D.	Moers, D. E.
Boell, H. B.	Moore, Geo. L.
Burton, F. B.	Morris, A.
Campbell, L. K.	Miller, C. K.
Canterberry, S. R.	Miller, E. R.
Clarly, Thos. 2	Miller, Tell
Case, Harry	Martin, Wm.
Clayton, W. C. 2	Marshall, Frank
Conley, Will	McKinzie, Mr.
Cochrum, E. W.	McClenna, M. C.
Cooper, J. T.	McGuire, Geo.
Crane, John	McKay, W. F.
Cummins, A. E.	McMullen, Wm.
Cummings, A.	McDonald, Frank
Day, F. R.	Neff, Geo. W.
Davidson, Ard.	Nickell, S. H.
Deutch, Prof. W.	Nolan, Jos.
Ellison, H. C.	O'Brine, Geo.
Fohnle, John	Ogden, Thos. P.
Fowler, I. H.	Peck, Claude
Fechter, Geo.	Pew, E. G.
Field, A. M.	Powell, Henry S.
Flower, J. J.	Pusk, John
Fox, Abe	Russell, E. W.
Fother, H. 2	Reeves, J. L.
Foradall, Matt	Robson, E. Z.
French, Tom	Rooney, Thos.
Fruita Coal Co.	Reid, W. D.
Gaines, Thos. E.	Seymour, A. T.
Griffith, J. H.	Shotwell, E. V.
Gartner, J. M.	Strott, Wesley
Green, J. W. 2	Shattuck, Earl V.
Gowling, T. J.	Silver, John
Goetzman, F. O.	Simmons, Jack
Grady, Pat	Stapp, D. W.
Grove, A. H.	Stryker, J. R.
Grey, H. A.	Smith, Henry
Hutchinson, C. L. 3	Smith, J. P.
Horton, Edw.	Stewart, Henry
Hoyt, Henry	Stapley, E. N.
Henney, Mr.	Sayles, R. D.
Hermon, F.	Sergeant, J. R.
Hanes, Wm. C.	Thompson, W. R.
Inman, Benj.	Thompson, A. W.
James, R. R.	Thorp, Geo. M.
Jackson, W. F.	Thomas, Mr.
Jackson, W. P.	Tolman, Chas.
Jones, Evan	Trass, Wm.
Johnson, H. C.	Ward, Geo.
Johnson, L. J.	Wallin, Wm.
Johnson, O. K.	Waters, J. V.
Judson, C. O.	Whitzel, L. C.
Kassell, Jack	Walker, E. M.
Kendall, C.	Watts, Ed.
Kean, Walt.	Woody, J. N.
Kurtz, J. C.	

LADIES.

(One cent due on each.)

Adams, Fannie	Hodge, Mrs. L. M.
Adams, Mrs. C. F.	Hoffer, Mrs. E.
Anderson, Josie	Hickman, Cora
Atkinson, Mrs. S.	Handwich, Hattie
Baldy, Mrs. M. E.	Jones, Mary E.
Barber, Mrs. S. H.	Jones, Mame
Barker, Mrs. W. M.	Jeeks, Mrs. W. H.
Baker, Ellen	Joyce, Mrs. M.
Becker, Celia	Kelsey, Lizzie
Bell, Dora	Kelsey, Phoebe
Bellow, Mrs. John	Kunze, Hattie
Beaby, Mrs. O. A.	Lamm, Ida M.
Bones, Mrs. M. J.	Lindstrom, Erika
Breese, Mrs. L. M.	Lyons, Ellen S.
Burris, Ruby	Mason, Grace
Brown, Bessie	Miller, Mrs. C. D.
Brown, Belle	Martin, Fannie
Collins, Mrs. B.	Martin, Maggie
Camfield, Mrs. G. L.	Marshall, Mrs. L. C.
Carelle, Mary	McKinney, Mary
Churchill, Belle	Olson, Mathilda
Chamberlain, Lou'e	Owens, Mrs. Mary C.
Colt, Flira	Pendleton, Fannie
Davis, Lola	Post, Mrs. C. M.
Davis, Carrie	Ritter, Mrs. A. W.
Davies, Mrs.	Schott, Mrs. O. B.
Edwards, Maggie	Shewalt, Mrs. J. H.
Everest, Mrs. W. E.	Spain, Mrs. E.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. T.	Stanwood, Mrs. F. L.
Fourshee, Maud	Stark, Mrs. Marion
Foote, Mrs. J. T.	Strong, Jennie
Gray, Lulu	Tracy, Amelia
Gibbons, Alice	Troy, Edith
Gideon, Sadie	Wallace, Mrs. N. J.
Goodridge, Mrs. 4	Williams, Mrs. J.
Grant, Miss	Williamson, Kate
Gross, Ida M.	Walker, Fannie
Gruendall, Jennie M.	

FOREIGN.

Anderson, Miss T. M.	Lindwall, Ella
[illegible]	[illegible]
Ball, Mrs. Dr.	Nettson, Mrs. N. E.
Dobson, J. W.	Pedley, Miss
Pawelly, Julia	Rudolph, Hugo
Grant, Margaret	Thor, Miss A.
King, G. Mc	

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Carpenter, Max	Murphy, J.
Carey, Mrs. C. M.	McClough, Wm.
Holdes, W. H.	Riddle, Lucy
Kenton, Nancy	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

H. A. FERGUSON, P. M.

Dr. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes. 40 Years the Standard.

EMPLOYMENT.

[illegible] we can furnish employ[illegible]

WE WANT

[illegible] girls for general housework, [illegible] A chambermaid. A laundress. [illegible] Call for all the good help we can get, at the [illegible] Who want good help, male or female, or want a situation, to remember [illegible] Rooms [illegible] Gazette Blk., Over P. O. Telephone 23.

W. L. DAWSON, AGENT.

WANTED

At the Woman's Employment Bureau, cooks, chambermaids, girls for general housework and all kinds of help. Strangers in the city are invited to call. Removed to 23 N. Tejon St., upstairs, Room 5.

Bellevue Sanitarium!

Applications for admission must be made to DR. SOLLY, No. H. Cascade Ave.

WANTED.

At [illegible] agency, established Nov. 1, 1887, [illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] FOR SALE [illegible]

A. N. [illegible], Employment and Real Estate Agent, 18 Tejon.

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] this office.

WANTED—A position for general housework. Apply 16 South Weber street.

LAUNDRY work neatly done per dozen. [illegible] Weber street.

WANTED—Man and wife on ranch; family of two, wages $35. Address Ranchman, Gazette.

WANTED—Work on mountain ranch or driving teams; wages no object. 119 W. Rio Grande st.

WANTED—A woman about 50 years of age wishes a position for general housework; on ranch; wages no object. Address 118 N. Tejon.

WANTED—A young woman wishes a position as nurse in a small family; wages no object. Address 118 North Tejon St.

WANTED—A position as cook or general housework. Apply 215 South Wahsatch.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework in small family. Apply at 25 North Tejon St., between 3 and 5 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—By a man of experience situation as bookkeeper or in railroad or express office. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Box 112, city.

WANTED—To sell a valuable family mare to drive, not afraid of railroad or street cars; good under the saddle. Also a two-seated surrey at [illegible] for sale. Address Box 412, city.

WANTED—To purchase or rent small house between Pike's Peak Ave. and St. Vrain west of Weber. Box 635, City.

HELP WANTED—Agents paid a good commission, and $8000 divided among them next winter. Special attractions to be pushed this year for which we want the services of best agents everywhere. The Curtis Publishing Co., 24 Boston building, Denver, Colo.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Furnished house of 8 rooms, bath, shade trees and garden for the month of August, $65. Inquire 611 N. Wahsatch.

TO RENT—Brick corner store, good location, where a good paying business in the grocery line is awaiting a live tenant. Call on J. Strib[illegible] 118 Pike's Peak Ave.

TO RENT—Three furnished rooms for housekeeping. 125 S. Nevada.

TO RENT—Two rooms furnished for light housekeeping. 218 East Boulder.

TO RENT—Reasonable table board and pleasant rooms at 129 North Tejon St.

TO RENT—Three furnished rooms en suite. Convenient for housekeeping. 125 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Furnished down stairs rooms with use of kitchen. 222 High St., cor. Oak.

TO RENT—Large front room, bath, etc., to good party only. $8 per month at 425 East Bijou.

TO RENT—Two front rooms at 117 S. Nevada avenue—cheap.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms with board. 35 N. Cascade Ave.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with bath, near North Park. 42 E. Platte Ave.

TO RENT—Pleasant offices in the Gazette building, with all modern conveniences. Apply at Business office or Henry LeB. Wills & Co.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs, and sewing machines. Hext & Williams', 21 N. Tejon st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A gentle horse; will drive double or single; also low phaeton. Address 525 N. Nevada.

FOR SALE—Cheap, bicycle; high grade ladies' pneumatic. Call on or address 123 N. Cascade.

FOR SALE—The Club Coffee House.

FOUND.

FOUND—A bunch of keys. Apply at office of this paper.

LOST.

LOST—A small flag pin; red enamelled plated, with blue cross. Return to J. A. Hayes and receive reward.

LOST—In North Park or on Tejon Street car, lady's gold watch, open face, "Lida" engraved outside back case; short chain. Leave at 33 N. Weber street.

LOST—Girl's light coat. Please return to 105 N. Tejon.

LOST—Friday, a handkerchief with narrow lace border; embroidered initials M. R. Leave at Mr. Robinson's drug store and receive reward.

LOST—Pug dog answering to the name of Glean. Finder please return to Harry Johnson, 1405 Colorado avenue, and receive reward.

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—$500 to $1000 on improved city property; money ready. Address G, Gazette office.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK STAGE AND TRANSFER LINE.

Connects with all the Midland trains at Rhyolyte for Cripple Creek.

F. R. ATHERTON, Proprietor.

RIO GRANDE.

Trains to Denver: 4:12 a. m., 4:55 a. m., 5:43 a. m., 10:43 a. m., 4:35 p. m., 7:33 p. m.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS,

Clothiers.

See our Window

OF

BARGAINS

IN

UNDERWEAR!

Which we are selling at fifty cents on the dollar.

Independence Month

AT

THE FAMOUS SHOE HOUSE

As a matter of principle we will celebrate this month with as much pomp and splendor as is suitable to the occasion. We always take the advantage of every drop as the season advances, thereby giving our customers full benefit.

Midsummer is now upon us, and our special prices this week will be confined strictly to seasonable footwear.

Ladies' Kid Slippers, worth $1.50, reduced to $1 per pair.
Ladies' Kid Oxfords, with patent tips, at $1.50 per pair. Would be cheap at $2.50.
Ladies' Kid Oxfords, with patent tips, at $1 per pair; former price $1.50.
Ladies' genuine French Kid Button Shoes, widths A, B, and C, at $2.50; formerly sold at $4.
Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, with patent tips, widths C, D and E, at $2; price this week $1.50.
Ladies' Dongola Button shoes, with patent tips, for $1 only.
Old Ladies' Glove Kid Lace and Congress Shoes, at $1.50; former price $2.
Ladies' Cloth Slippers at 50c.
Children's Russet Goat Button Shoes, sizes from 6 to 11-2, widths A, B and C, at $1 per pair; absolutely less than wholesale cost.
Children's Glazed Kid Button Shoes, sizes from 8 1-2 to 2, widths A, B, C and D, at $1 per pair; former price $1.50 to $2.
Children's Patent Leather Button Shoes, sizes from 5 to 13 1-2, price $1.25 per pair; worth $2 to $2.50 per pair.
Children's Russet Goat Lace Shoes, sizes from 11 to 2, at $1.25.
Children's Canvas Button Shoes, sizes from 5 to 2, at $1 per pair; former price $1.25 to $2.
Children's Kid Button Shoes, patent leather tips, sizes from 11 to 2, at $1.25 per pair; worth $1.50 to $2.
Ladies', Misses' and Men's Tennis Lace and Oxford Shoes at 50c on the dollar.
Men's Kangaroo Lace and Congress Shoes at $2.50 per pair for a $3.50 hand-sewed shoe.
Men's Dongola Oxfords, nice comfortable summer shoe, at $1.75; well worth $2.50 to $3.
Men's Russia Calf Lace Shoes, at $2.25 per pair.
Job lot of Men's Russia Goat Lace Shoes and Oxfords at 50c on the dollar to close the lot at once.
Men's Lace and Congress Shoes, price $1 per pair.

Ten per Cent. Discount on Ladies' and Men's Fine Shoes and Oxfords.

FAMOUS SHOE STORE,

20 South Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

Broadmoor Casino

SUNDAY EVENING

Grand Concert of French Music

BY

FRANKO'S BROADMOOR ORCHESTRA.

SUNDAY EVENING.

PART I.

1. Overture, "Zampa" — Herold
2. Prelude to the oratorio "Le Deluge" — Saint Saens
   Violin Solo—Mr. Nahan Franko.
3.
4. Fantaisie, "Carmen" — Bizet
5. Scherzo (C sharp minor) — Chopin
   Piano Solo—Mr. Jacques Friedberger.
6. a. Intermezzo, "Naila" / b. Valse Lente / c. Pizzicati — "Sylvia" — Delibes

PART II.

7. Overture, "Raymond" — Ambroise Thomas
8. Violoncello Solo, "Sur le Lac" — Godard
   Mr. Paul Miersch.
9. a. "Ave Maria" / b. / c. Fantaisie, "Faust" — Gounod
10. a. "At the Mill" — Gillet / b. Serenade — Pierné
    String Orchestra.
11. "Les Rameaux" (The Palms) — Faure
    Cornet Solo—Mr. L. Kloepfel.
12. "Marche Hongroise" — Berlioz

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THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau office in this city. Observations recorded in local time.

July 29, 6 p.m. to July 30, 6 p.m. 1893.

Temperature at 6 a.m. [illegible]
Temperature at 12 m. [illegible]
Temperature at 6 p.m. [illegible]
Maximum temperature [illegible]
Minimum temperature [illegible]
Mean temperature [illegible]
Maximum barometric pressure [illegible]
Minimum barometric pressure [illegible]
Mean velocity of wind [illegible]
Maximum velocity of wind and direction [illegible]
Relative humidity at 6 a.m. [illegible]
Relative humidity at 6 p.m. [illegible]
Mean relative humidity [illegible]
Mean dew point [illegible]
Sun temperature [illegible]

The election of officers of the Anaconda Mining company occurs one week from Monday.

Mr. [illegible] has [illegible] telegraph operator at Palmer Lake.

[illegible] is in the city spending a few days with his brother, [illegible].

Miss Nettie McC[illegible] of Des Moines, Iowa, is visiting relatives in the city and will remain for several weeks.

Professor [illegible] the French [illegible] only gives one exhibition here next Tuesday evening at the Casino.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Quite a large crowd of people gathered around Charles Wood's [illegible] yesterday [illegible].

A nice billiard table was received at the Printers' home yesterday for the use of the residents. It was a gift from the Newspaper Writers' union of Denver, which started out some time since to provide entertainment for the people at the home.

Colorado Springs will not be very numerously represented at the Chicago silver convention. Quite a number promised to go but word was received yesterday that transportation would not be furnished and the number is considerably reduced.

City Clerk, C. E. Smith wishes to remind those interested that bills against the city of Colorado Springs must be handed into his office before 1 o'clock p. m. of the last day of each month so that they may be presented to the City Council for approval at the first regular meeting in the month.

The afternoon programme at the Casino will be omitted to-day, owing to special evening attraction. The orchestra programme to-night is entirely selected from the French composers, among them Gounod, Bizet, Saint-Saens, Ambroise Thomas, Massenet, Godard, Chopin, Gillet and Berlioz.

Messrs. W. H. Leonard, H. K. Devereaux, F. Braggiotti and A. M. Baker leave this morning over the Midland for Glenwood Springs, to be absent a couple of weeks. They shipped their ponies last night and the Glenwood people will be treated to some excellent games of polo during their stay.

Mr. J. J. White, recently of Pittsburg, Pa., has bought the Club Coffee restaurant from Mr. T. T. Palsgrove and will take possession on Tuesday morning next. Mr. White has had many years of experience in the restaurant business, and this popular hostelry will lose none of its prestige by the change in management.

Children's day at the Casino was a tremendous success yesterday afternoon. The band played its most inspiring music. Mrs. Whitbeck's pupils gave some beautiful fancy dances, and everybody had a good time. As for the children, from the babes in arms up, they enjoyed themselves immensely, and want to go to Broadmoor every day.

The county owns the large house on Nevada avenue next to the Court house. Mrs. Cassady, agent of the Aid society, has a scheme for converting it into headquarters for the society and to be used as a day nursery, where mothers who are compelled to work by the day can leave their children to be cared for in their absence.

The Gazette job printing office is better prepared to make blank books or do job printing than any other establishment in the West. People who have large orders for books should get them in now when the orders can be promptly filled and not wait until fall when the rush of printing election tickets and other county work will be on. There is not an establishment in Denver or the West as complete as the Gazette office.

W. F. McKechan will sell fresh eggs all of this week at [illegible] cents per dozen.

In everybody's mouth—the San Bernardo cigar.

The mining stock market maintained its calm yesterday. The brokers are taking the situation philosophically, some are going fishing, others [illegible] if the railroads would only open their hearts. Calumet was quoted at [illegible] yesterday, with several considerable sales. Pharmacist was stronger [illegible]. Anaconda closed the week at about [illegible] a gain of three to four cents. Isabella was weaker [illegible].

[illegible]

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line [illegible]

HALLETT & BAKER, Undertakers. [illegible] Telephone [illegible]

[illegible]

Fairley Bros., undertaking and embalming. [illegible] City Hall, on Nevada ave.

[illegible] Pike's Peak Ave.

[illegible] Tamm & [illegible]

[illegible]

EXPERT PIANO TUNING. Hext & Williams' music store, 21 N. Tejon st.

Close connections at all junctions with trains for all points North, South and East, made by the Great Rock Island route.

All kinds of imported and domestic mineral waters at Tamm & [illegible].

[illegible]

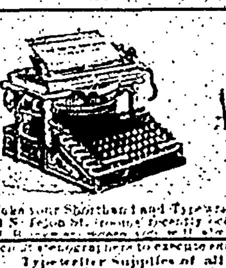
Fitted accurately. Fine Watch Work.

LESSONS.
Piano and Organ. Voice Culture.
Terms, 3-4 Hour, $1.
MRS. E. F. WELLES,
112 North Weber Street.

Japanese Bazaar!
Importer of Choice Collections of
Japanese Goods.
No. 3 Pike's Peak. CHARLEY CHAN.

MISS A. R. FRENCH,
MASSEUSE
No. 11 S. Wahsatch. Telephone 50.

130 Louis Langbehn
Pikes Peak Ave. Manufacturing Jeweler
Diamond Setting [illegible]
Skillful Workmanship [illegible]



After August First

Take your Shorthand and Typewriting work to 11 S. Tejon St. [illegible] Typewriter Supplies of all Kinds.
N. S. GANDY.

NEW MUSIC STUDIO.
Mandolin, Guitar, Violin and Banjo instruction. Fine instruments furnished free to pupils for practice. A serenade club of mandolins and guitars will be shortly formed which will be open to pupils without extra charge. Studio [illegible] Tejon St., upstairs. LUTIE RIGGS. E. T. Hall, Principal, [illegible] 18th St., Denver. Resident Teacher.

THIS IS JUST THE TIME YOU NEED A
"NEW IDEA"
Gasoline Stove!
NOTICE THESE PRICES:
Two burner with oven ... $15 45
Three burner with oven ... 18 95
Four burner with oven ... 21 45
THE LENNOX FURNITURE COMP'Y,
120-122 South Tejon St.

OUR AIM
Is all the time to Produce
The Best
Rather than the cheapest.
The best service and highest degree of satisfaction at moderate prices.
We carry a large and elegant line of Woolens, and use only high grade trimmings. All garments tailored in the best manner by expert workmen on the spot.
AULD BROS

THE LATEST STYLES IN STATIONERY
Have just been Received at the
College Book Store.
Also the very latest in Dinner Cards and Invitations.
We also carry in stock the largest variety of Blank Books, Memorandums and office supplies to be found in the state, also Colorado Views both plain and colored.
COLLEGE BOOK STORE,
Opposite the Postoffice.
Q. J. WELLINGTON, Prop.

"Pike's Peak or Bust!"
[illegible]
Sixth Successful Season
OF THE
PIKE'S PEAK
Carriage Line.
The most Picturesque and Delightful Carriage Ride in the World.
Fare for round trip from Colorado Springs over Midland R.R., $5.00.
For further information apply to
B. F. PINE, Manager,
Cascade, Colo.

DR. SMITH,
Author of Popular Lectures on
"Catarrh, Throat and Lung Affections, Deafness and Ringing in the Ears, Cure of Diseases and Weakness in the Male, Chronic Female Affections, etc."
Has Located in Colorado Springs,
Office 14 Pike's Peak Ave.
Over Pacific Express.
Dr. Smith has for years been connected with large institutions in Philadelphia and San Francisco, whose sole province is the treatment of Chronic and Special Diseases. Consultation free. Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 6 to 8 evening.

COG WHEEL ROUTE
PIKE'S PEAK BY RAIL.
THE
Manitou & Pike's Peak R'y
IS THE
HIGHEST AND
MOST WONDERFUL
Railway in the World.
Now Open to the
SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK.
TIME TABLE.
LEAVE MANITOU Daily [illegible] a.m. [illegible] p.m.
RETURN ARRIVE MANITOU Daily [illegible] p.m. [illegible] p.m.
Giving one hour at the Summit to view the Grandest Scenery on the Globe. Stop-over privileges allowed.
H. S. CABLE, Manager, Manitou, Colo.

D. H. Holden, President. Geo. De La Vergne, Vice President. [illegible], Cashier.
The Exchange National Bank
CAPITAL, $100,000.
DIRECTORS
F. E. Dow. D. Heron.
W. S. Nichols. K. H. Field.
[illegible] [illegible]
N. O. Johnson. Geo. H. Cass.
D. M. Holden. A. S. Holbrook.
A. L. Lawton.

JOHNSON & CURTIS
Successors to C. J. Johnson,
Canon City & Anthracite
COAL.
Wood and Kindling.
Office Opera House Block. Telephone 91.

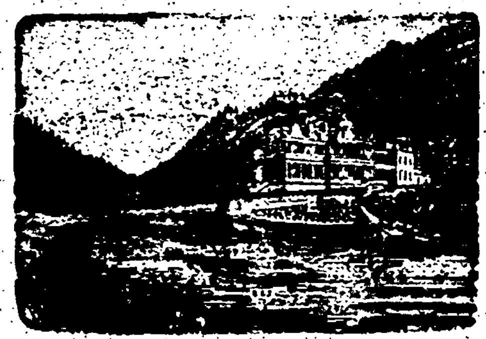
Giddings Bros. & Bent
In order to clean up their stock and get ready for Fall business, have this day begun a grand clearance sale.
French Challies 25c; early price 65c.
Koechlin's French Sateens 15c; early price 35c.
Entire line of Fancy Trimming Silks at reduced prices.
50 pieces best French and Scotch Ginghams 17c; early price 25c and 35c.
50 pieces best American Gingham 8c; worth 12 1-2c and 15c.
Short length Wool Dress Goods at half price.
25 Ladies' Ready-made Dresses at $3.00 each; regular price $7.50 to $12. All other Suits at reduced price.
25 doz. 8-button Undressed Kid Gloves 75c; regular price $1.25.
Fancy Parasols one-third of regular prices.
We have only quoted a few articles, but we have made prices on all goods to move them rapidly.
GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT.

THE WILBUR DRY GOODS CO.

Ladies' Laundried Shirt Waists		$ 25
"	$ 75 " "	38
"	1 00 " "	50
"	1 25 " "	63
"	1 50 " "	75
"	2 00 " "	1 00
"	5 00 Silk Shirt Waists	2 50
"	7 50 " " "	3 75

50 Per Cent. Discount on Every Hat
In our Millinery Department.
22 So. Tejon St. THE WILBUR DRY GOODS CO.

Green Mountain Falls,
On the Colorado Midland R'y.



15 Miles West of Colorado Springs.
FREE TO GUESTS OF THE ABOVE HOTEL ONLY:
Trout Fishing in the Lake,
Billiards, Baths, Boating
And Lawn Tennis.
First class Hotel and Tent accommodations. Rates at the hotel from $12 50 to $21 per week. Special rates by the month.
Great Bargains in Realty.
CALL ON A. L. LAWTON, 17 E. Pike's Peak Ave.,
OR J. E. MAYO, 29 North Tejon Street,
Agents, Colorado Springs.

THE
Woodland Hotel!
At Woodland Park, Colo., Opened July 14th, 1893.

Cuisine Unexcelled. Reasonable Rates. Elegantly Furnished. Everything Complete.
T. F. BUCKLEY, Prop. H. D. HACKMAN, Clerk.

Chas. E. Emery
GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY
18 S. Tejon Street.
High Class Photographic Work
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

EDWARD FERRIS,
Loans and Real Estate,
104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

THE GREEN SMITH CO. DENVER COLO.
WE CARRY THE ONLY
Exclusively First Class
LINE OF
SILVERWARE
In the West.
We handle nothing cheap in our line.
The Green-Smith Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
713-715 Sixteenth Street,
DENVER.

CITY MARKET.
If you want choice Corn-fed
Beef or Mutton,
Spring Lamb,
Broilers,
GAME AND POULTRY,
Vegetables of all Kinds,
CALL AT
14 South Tejon St., or Telephone 67.
STARK & SINEY, Props.

H. I. REID.
City Engineer.
Delos Durfee, County Surveyor.
Surveys made and estimates given of all kinds of surveying work.
Office Rooms 24 and 25 Midland Block.

PIANOS, ORGANS, SEWING MACHINES
For Sale, Rent, Tuned and Repaired.
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds at lowest prices.

Hext & Williams, 21 N. Tejon St.

Muslin Underwear Sale!
Night Gowns, with feather-stitch edge trimming, good muslin, regular dollar grade; our price 50c.
All special Gowns at 90c, $1, $1.40 and $1.50.
Corset Covers at 15c.
Chemises at 25.
INFANTS' WEAR.
Infants' Slips, 35c.
Infants' Robes, Embroidered Flannel, Cloaks and Short Dresses.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishings at eastern prices.
HIBBARD & CO.
12 N. Tejon St. Bank Block.

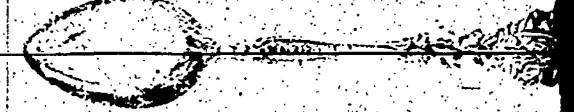
MATTHEW KENNED[Y]
NO. 9 NORTH TEJON STREET
For Rent—Furnished.
Very desirable house of 10 rooms; bath, electric lights, and every modern convenience, corner lot, North Tejon St.
Housekeeping rooms, No. 11 E. Monument St.
3 room cottage, [illegible] S. Cascade [illegible], $[illegible].
3 room cottage, [illegible] [illegible] Ave., $15.
For Rent, Unfurnis[hed]
[illegible] room cottage, No. [illegible] North [illegible], good shape.
[illegible] room cottage, No. [illegible] [illegible] with water in [illegible]

SPECIAL THIS WEEK AT
N. O. JOHNSON & SONS
15c Lawns down to 10c a yard,
10c Lawns reduced to 5c yd,
35c and 37 1-2c Lawns down to 25c yd,
Our 25c Challies for 15c yd,
Our 30c Challies for [illegible]
White Dress Goods.
All 15c and 20c Stripes and Plaids at 10 cents.
All 25c and 30c Stripes and Plaids at 15 cents.
Unequaled Prices in our Shoe Department
N. O. JOHNSON & SO[NS]

One Item Only.
From a large stock of Shoes.
We Quote a
Man's Russia Calf Blucher Sh[oe] on the Piccadilly or wide-toe last, [in] dark or light shade; widths from [illegible] E; sizes 5½ to 11; price $6.00.
The Broadhurst & Barnett Shoe C[o.]
Retailers of Medium and High-Grade Shoes.
919 SIXTEENTH ST. DENVER, C[OLO.]

SILVER DOLLARS WANT[ED]
Will give you double value for them
IN SHOES!
50 per Cent. Reduction in Every[thing]
Now is the time to Buy Shoes Cheap at
MATT CONWA[Y]
19 East Pike's Peak

Just Received at
WOODWORTH, SMITH & RANDALL'S



The State Flower of Colorado forms the Handle of [a] Beautiful Souvenir Spoon.
Call and See them. 29 N. Tejon St., Hager[man Block]

J. J. HAGERMAN, President. IRVING HOWBERT, Vice[-President].
J. A. HAYES, Cashier. A. SUTTON, Ass't Cas[hier].
FIRST NATIONAL BA[NK]
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Capital, $100,00[0]
Surplus, $100,00[0]
Buys and Sells Foreign and Domestic Exchang[e]
Does a General Banking Business.
DIRECTORS:
E. J. EATON. J. J. HAGERMAN. B. F. CROW[ELL]
LOUIS R. EHRICH. IRVING HOWBERT. J. A. HAYES

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BA[NK]
Of Colorado Springs, State of Colorado
At the Close of Business July 12th, 1893.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Time loans	$131,172 02	Capital stock paid in	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Surplus fund	[illegible]
Stocks, securities, etc.	9,349 04	Undivided profits	[illegible]
[illegible]	38,500 00	Bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
[illegible]	202 70	Deposits	[illegible]
Premiums paid	[illegible]		
Cash and sight exchange	35,250 61		
[illegible]	500 00 121,083 06		
Total	$437,200 82	Total	[illegible]

TWO MORE DAINTY BOO[KS]
Added to our 25 cent line.
"Twice Told Tales," by Hawthorne.
"Mosses from the Old Manse," by Hawthorne.
Bound in red and white, with gold stamp. You will find our [illegible] books just what you wish for summer reading. All the late Paper Nov[els].
THE CHAIN & HARDY CO.
Pike's Peak and Cascade, Colorado Springs.

THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL YO[U]
A 25c Irish Linen Tablet for 17c,
A 50c Wild Flower Book for 37c,
A 25c Wild Flower Book for 17c,
Best $1.50 Views for 60c per dozen,
Lawn Tennis Goods 30 per ct. dis[count].
All goods at Eastern Prices. We are still buying goods and stock will be kept [up to the] standard, regardless of dull times.
The Consolidated Stationery Compa[ny]

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Part Second. | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | Pages 5-8.

NUMBER 4756. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HE BEAT HIM OUT.

A RIVER SCHOOLMA'AM'S ENCOUNTER WITH A DESPERADO.

Bart, the Notorious Highwayman of … Once Met a Real American … Who Played a Game of Poker … With Him For Odd Stakes.

… Bart, the notorious highwayman … during his career came … one woman who turned the … him very cleverly. Bart was … and while holding up the coaches … he did the most unusual …

… in the spring of 1872. North … miento, about 25 miles in the … mountains, is a deep can… of which is a beautiful fall … as "The Maiden's Tears." … City trail wound through the … near the falls the trail lay across … space, with the stream on one … piles of huge bowlders on the …

… was crossing the open space. The … sat by the side of the driver, … heat of the sun, and the … feeling to keep his eyes open. … were seven passengers, … a young woman bound … school. She was good … pluck. She had been a teach… the mining districts of the … was thoroughly acquainted … rough element in … which she lived.

… reached the center of the … the noose of a lasso flung … the bowlders overhead settled … and arms of the drowsy … twinkling of an eye he … the ground. At the same … calling from among the … driver to stop the horses … heads. The driver obeyed … The passengers stuck … through the coach doors just in … from the voice … step down and line up … over their heads. The … obeyed. When they … Bart, holding a revolver … the lasso in the other, … the bowlders and … the coach stood.

… guard securely, he pro… the passengers of their … tossing the plunder … that he had sat crown … the road. In the pock… he found a pick … He threw them with the … his hat. When he … the passengers, he …

… all down now, … awkward stand… "I'm sorry to put you … but left, you see, I had to … I thought that this would … good to strike. I'm … yself to put property … to so much trouble," … most apologetically … schoolteacher, who aston… passengers by smiling back … saying:

"… yourself, Bart. It was no …"

"…" said Bart inquiringly.

"… so often that I … acquainted with you," re… teacher.

… appeared to feel flat… "your spunk," he said … when they see me … saw a man yet that I'd faint … woman to the horror of … who were afraid she … Bart and drove him to some … or two later they … amazement when …

"… that I can beat you … If I don't, you may … with their property … Will you do it?" … Bart for an in… himself, and laugh…

"… beat any woman I ever … I never kiss a woman … but if you want to take … play you, but I reckon … of the bargain." … intimated that she … to play for those stakes, … were made for the game. … the driver should deal. … insisted that the half … should stand up in a row … that he might detect any … The teacher seated … pouch, that Bart had … purpose, and with his … lap he settled him… short distance from her. … to start the game, and … the first card to Bart face … card fell at the feet of the … Each player was now en… cards to be dealt face up, and … ace of clubs, while to the … seven spot of diamonds. … next caught the five spot … his face flushed and he … for the first card dealt … spot, and he now held a … drew the deuce of dia… his elation when the … before him proved to be … He now had three … sure the game was his. … the four spot of spades … looked wretched, but she … the least disconcerted as … at Bart's pair of fives and … seven spot high. The … and the queen of clubs fell … and the seven spot of … the teacher's draw. She had a … in sight.

"… Your luck came late," he … you'll lose the kiss, for … five." He turned up the … gave him three fives.

"… sir," said the teacher … another seven spot here, and … of these are better than your … turned up the "roll" card, and … was a seven spot. … back for an instant, but … that he had been fairly … and helping the teacher … "Gentlemen, I've lost a … stake. Come up here, one at a … what belongs to you out of …

… joyfully obeyed the order … their firearms. In a few mo… passengers were in the coach and … up the trail with a dash.

… story of the schoolteacher's … at Nevada City, the citizens … with a handsome gold watch, … company gave her a … The brave woman still lives … Nevada town, where she … wife of a prominent lawyer. … Democrat.

The Bride's Demeanor.

… delighted to see that the bride paid … the compliment of looking … happy and full of life and fun … saw him. It was … two such happy faces as his … when walking to the altar … did not affect that absurd … I hold that some brides think it … as though they were … own funeral. … instance this was so absurdly … to be quite laughable. It … compliment to the unfortunate … near the altar and watching his chosen wife approach with a wail like a policeman … with a very touch of guilt and shame on her pose. It is quite time that such relics of the days of … should disappear in favor of a … natural demeanor.

At the same time there is an opposite extreme to be avoided. I remember one bride, an actor's daughter, who simply raced her way to her father up the aisle, with him stumbling over the portrait of the fount. The spectacle of the bridesmaids tearing after them in a lively canter brought tears of delicious mirth to my eyes. One would suppose that the bride was afraid the bridegroom would run away before she reached him. Maud declared that she saw a furtive smile pass across the gentleman's face when the parting procession came to a pause in front of him, composing themselves after their race.—London Queen.

BEAUTY ALBUMS.

Result of Kate Jordan's Visit to a New York Photograph Store.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—I stood in a peculiar shop on Broadway the other day. On the walls, in glass cases, in the windows, were lines of photographs, tiers of them, and in boxes and stacked rows, a full ton of them. Photographs everywhere! There were actors, … ministers, pugilists, authors, statesmen, women who are photographed for beauty's sake alone. These last were in the majority.

If you do not think that each country has its own particular type of feminine beauty, it is because you have not thought seriously of the matter at all. The beautiful English woman is quite unlike the equally beautiful American, and both are essentially different from the Austrian. The professional beauty of the foggy island is big, broad shouldered, with a marvelously fine poise of head. She is large eyed, placid, reposeful almost to somnolence.

The American is always slighter. There is vivacity in her expression, her features are more delicate, her mouth and chin indicative of laughter and independence. In a word, she looks as if she might be frolicsome, as if she put on her dignity for the camera. The English woman seems born with it.

The Austrian is very lovely. As a general thing the face is childish, wistful, a little heavy in expression. No daring looks in the eyes, as in the case of the American. You know that true to the tenets of the Teutonic woman's education she could not flatly contradict her husband.

"Who buys these pictures?" I asked of the pretty girl behind the counter. "I don't mean the actresses. I mean the beauties of private life."

"Wealthy people from the west and south visiting New York make up collections of photographs—beauty albums—and others of people with tragic or pathetic histories. Among the latter you will find Mrs. Maybrick—here she is in mourning bonnet and veil—pretty Marie Bashkirtseff, and always the beautiful and unfortunate Marie Vetsera, who met a tragic death with the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria."

"What beauties are most popular?"

"The Duchess of Leinster, Miss Mertens of Vienna, Jane Hading—for besides being a great actress she is the most beautiful Frenchwoman. Mrs. Langtry still sells. Lillian Russell is always a favorite. Among other Americans who are very popular are Mrs. Cleveland, Lady Randolph Churchill and the young girl whose exquisite photographs bear the name of 'Grace' and who is now Mrs. Raphael de la Mar."

American beauties who belong to the Four Hundred and who are photographed here seldom permit their pictures to be put on public sale. KATE JORDAN.

A Briton In an American Home.

"How sensibly you Americans live!" exclaimed a newly arrived Briton, determined to be complimentary coute que coute, after he had greeted his hostess and taken a benevolent survey of her barnlike drawing room, quite shorn of its winter's glory and completely swathed in brown holland. "Why, my wife's rooms at … So full of ornaments and portieres and screens and knickknacks of all descriptions. I think this way of furnishing so much more sensible!"

"Oh," gasped the poor little mistress of the house, who prided herself upon her artistic arrangements. "It isn't always like this. You see, everything was put away and covered up after the season."

"Ah, have you a season in New York?" continued the affable visitor. This was the last straw, and the despairing hostess gave up all defense and submitted to be misunderstood.

"It was really too hot to wrestle with British denseness," she said afterward over her teacup, "but what an idiot that man was!" The Englishman about the same time was writing home to his wife as follows: "The American women are pretty and clever certainly, but they have lots to learn about life in general and house-in particular. Such a desert of a place I dined in last night! It would have made you quite miserable to be obliged to call such a room a home."—New York Tribune.

Beating the Theaters.

"It seems to me," said the manager of one of the largest Broadway theaters, "that the free pass fiend is worse than ever this season. The very worse specimen came along to night. He had two young women with him, and asked me in a very offhand manner for three good seats.

"Would you mind telling me who you are?" I asked.

"Why, certainly. My father is the head piano tuner in ——'s factory."

"Well, if I had a bouncer two weeks ago," said another manager, "I would have made him earn his wages on a fellow that fooled me. This fellow was a big fine looking German, who told me that he represented several foreign papers and asked for three seats. I told him that I could hardly push the courtesies of the house so far, but that I would give him a seat for himself. I wrote on the back of his card 'one reserve.' He thanked me and went out to the lobby, and I forgot all about him.

"But the next … while we were fixing up the receipts I was paralyzed to find that this fellow's card had gone for a box. He had put a 'd' on the 'reserve' and added 'box' in a very good imitation of my writing."—New York World.

Keeping Pets and Prisoners.

A singing mouse, which is not so great a rarity as one would suppose from the newspaper fuss that is sometimes made over one, has an added attraction as a pet. The singing is no doubt similar to that of the marmoset and resembles the canary song a good deal smothered.

These little creatures should be tamed, and attached to people by their affections, and not kept as prisoners in a cage. In the former case they display their peculiar characteristics and take perfect care of their coats, while in the latter they require constant watching and attention and show no individuality whatever. It is not a pet that is kept in a cage, it is a prisoner, and a prisoner in his unnatural and unhappy life can never afford much pleasure.—Harper's Bazar.

Mailing a Letter.

Did you ever see a woman post a letter? She will undertake to drop it into the box, then she draws it back and scans the direction, tries the stamp to see that it is on fast, scrutinizes the gummed side and runs her finger over it once or twice, then gives it one or two sudden jerks, which send it rapidly into the box. She then peeps in to see if it went through.—Exchange.

EARLY FALL STYLES.

CHARMING WOMAN HABITED IN A GRACEFUL NEGLIGEE.

A Clever Idea—Comfortable and Attractive Frocks—Sea Attire For Little Girls—A Very Handsome Model Fall Gown—Fine Turkish Trimming.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 25.—Perhaps a woman is never more charming than when habited in a graceful negligee. By that is not meant those baggy, shapeless nightgown shaped wrappers that give a woman almost elephantine proportions, but a neat, trim shape, fitting and outlining the figure and depending for its negligee effect upon a watteau back and gathered front fastened down under a ribbon whose floating ends always look so very much and dainty.

SLING SLEEVE NEGLIGEE AND [illegible] DRESS.

One of the cleverest ideas in the way of such a gown was a mode colored pongee, with a piece of half inch manilla rope sewn into the skirt in "over and over" stitches, the hole it goes through being buttonholed firmly. This makes a very odd but effective trimming, and it is placed about four inches from the bottom, so that it appears to be hemmed from the outside. The neck is cut to come down to where the shoulders and neck join and straight across. The pongee is gathered at the neck, and from there it falls to the waist line, but across the breast are the three rows of ribbon woven in the pongee. The ribbon is rush green. The sash ribbon is the same, with iridescent spangles sewn along irregularly.

The distinction of this negligee consists in the sling sleeves, which are made of Algerian silk in its barbaric stripes of color, in which green, yellow and pink predominate. In the back there is a watteau of the pongee silk, with a looped manilla rope, forming a sort of bretelle, and with ends fringed out a quarter of a yard and intermingled with floselle of green, yellow and pink.

It seems that, as the few pattern gowns arrived from abroad now show, the bertha or bretelle capes are to be more exaggerated than ever. I saw one made of iridescent silk, blue and red, making a rich purple in its shades, and there were stiffened bretelles that stood out at least 18 inches from the neck to the widest part. The skirt was plain empire, with a ribbon ruffle at the knee and one at the bottom in the same shades, and nowhere did the skirt touch the ground, and it stood out like a bell.

A black silk warp henrietta had a plain … the same elegant material. This shell plaiting is very fine, and when well made is one of the prettiest trimmings ever devised where neat work shows. There were three rows of the shell plaitings eight inches apart, bringing the upper one 24 inches from the bottom. The waist had enormous bretelles stiffened to stand out like wings, and in front one lapped over the other in fichu style and fastened under a rosette. The gigot sleeves were enormous at the top.

A very handsome gown was received last week by one of the large houses, and it is a model on which many others will be built. It was of pale heliotrope faille with a deep flounce of white mousseline de soie, with a heading of the same, fastened by a double edge box plaiting of a darker shade of heliotrope. Around the waist and around the neck are other plaitings of the silk muslin. The upper sleeves are of shot surah, pur-

NEW FALL STYLES.

ple and gold, and there are double plaitings around the arms and around the neck, the latter being placed on the wide bertha, which is cut on a half circle, so that it falls into rich folds and to a jabot point.

The Turkish women are adepts in making fine trimming. Some like beads; others like pears with leaves sewn in of the dress material or some other contrasting material. It is quilted up. They also make a trimming of black silk or dark blue that represents a flight of swallows, and this is set as a border upon the edges of their outer garments. I expect that some enterprising dressmaker will soon have the beading or other similar garniture made for fine dresses.

OLIVE HARPER.

A CELESTIAL SONG.

Chinese Music and Melody—Wood, String and Brass Instruments.

[Special …]

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1.—"There are only five notes in our scale of music," said Lue Tow, a dealer in Chinese musical instruments. "We don't use the notes corresponding to the fourth and seventh in the American scale, and we claim that there are eight distinct sounds in nature. We have instruments to represent these sounds, but have only five notes. That may seem queer to you Americans, and we may naturally wonder why it does. They are: The sounds of skin, of which we make the drum; cymbals are made of stone; bells, of metal; horns, of baked earth; lutes, of silk; violins, castanets and vibrating instruments of wood; flutes, of bamboo; and mouth organs of the gourd. The sound of skin has eight notations, and we have a drum for each, with different kinds of bars, long or short or full, and some of them are struck with the right hand and drawn to the left, and some with the left hand and drawn to the right.

Lue Tow took down a banjo and began a plunkety plunk which would have been a melody had not the two most natural notes been omitted. The drum of the banjo is of skin, soaked in pure water after being tanned, which gives it a sweet and mellow sound. The drum is about the size of a closed hand. The board is about 2 feet long with two inch keys at the end. The Chinese violin and guitar are noted for their large keys and small bridge, the reverse from the American instrument. The drum of the guitar is as round as a turtle, which in some cases it is made to represent. They have musical instruments in the shape of various animals, birds, etc., and adorn them with carvings, silken tassels, ribbons and canopies of silk of all colors designed to please the eye as well as the ear of their own race. The violin, which is about a foot and a half long, is played by placing the bow underneath the strings. There are no quick or lengthy strokes. The motion is slow and apparently uniform, the fingers of the left hand manipulating the strings into what they deem music—a harsh, squeaking sound. For my entertainment Lue Tow sawed out an ancient love song, the motif of which, he said, was the giving of a Celestial maiden in marriage to a prince, who carried her far from home, beyond the great walls of China. She

CHINESE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

became homesick, and thus expressed her grief. The words are bad enough, but on hearing the music I did not wonder at her illness:

My kinsfolk have given me away
Into a foreign land,
To the chieftain of the Usun.
He dwells in a miserable hut
Covered with skins.
His food is flesh and milk is his drink.
Where … [illegible]
Then I long to be a wild goose
That I might fly away into my father's …

The musical notes are written in columns, and the words are written between the parallel columns and read from right to left, but this is an old time song … that neither music nor words are necessary, being picked up by all beginners like the "By, Baby, By," in the tree top.

The flute is made of bamboo, the most musical of all substances, and it serves as the "key" or "pitch" for the tuning of all other instruments. They are similar in make to our own flutes, only that the embouchure is in the middle instead of at the end. The successive sounds of their flute serve as the basis of their musical scale. The flute is bound with silk between the apertures, so as to preserve the wood from cracking, also to sweeten the sound.

The Chinese cymbals are not strictly cymbals, in that they are not clashed together, but struck with a drumstick as a drum. They are of various sizes, each having a different note, and are arranged on a frame, from 3 or 4 to 16 and played as we play a dulcimer. When one gets out of tune, a piece is chipped off the end or sliced off the back. These stones are valued according to their tone, which is given to them by exposure to the sun and the peculiar variations of the atmosphere in certain districts in China where they are found.

Another wooden instrument is a life size tiger in a crouching position. It is called the tiger, or ou. It has 27 teeth sticking out of its back. It is stated by my informant that formerly the wooden teeth were melodious, and that by striking the tiger on the head he would pitch a tune, but during the last thousand years the art of making teeth with melody has been lost, and the practice is now to scrape the animal's back with a metal stick.

For more than 2,000 years the Chinese have known the fourth and seventh notes and must know that the insertion of these notes would complete the octave and render their music sweeter, yet they have refrained from using them. The only assigned reasons are that the five … easy to remember, and with them five is a magical number to which everything conforms—the five points of the compass, east, north, south, west, center.

J. V. SCANLAND.

Linen.

Linen fabrics for summer costumes have come into such favor that "the stylish linen color" is an expression used in the shops to denote other materials with flax colored grounds in light gray and tan shades. Among the unbleached natural tinted linens probably the most popular choice is smooth duck woven in tiny basket squares like hopsacking. Next this is a twilled linen or drilling of excellent body in ecru tints, sold for thirty-five cents a yard and thought worthy of trimmings of black moire or satin. The glazed linen or holland, when of very fine quality, makes excellent suits with a long coat and skirt to be worn with a stiff, linen shirt front, or a soft shirt waist of silk or cheviot. At very exclusive houses importations of soft finished linen crash … not only in ecru shades, but in much darker hues, as tan color, chestnut brown, and modore. The so-called "art linens" made in Donegal, and used formerly for fancy work, are now sold at $1 a yard for dresses, not only in the stylish natural tints, but also in red, butchers' blue, green, and mustard color. The fancy is to trim these bright linens with white duck bands, revers, collar, etc., while black is used in the same way on the natural colored linen. … heavier linen than that used for whole suits comes in basket weaving in tea green, ecru, or red with dashes, dots, lines, or tiny square blocks of dark brown or black. The Galatea cotton, so long fancied by children for sailor suits, are now made up for ladies. Yachting and sea side morning suits in all the pretty bright stripes of pink, blue or bright red with white, and also in darker blue and brown. Dark blue denim, with … is called into requisition as … wide borders or holland or … in ecru and brown shades, and in the clear white as well. Irish … so long popular with the Princess of Wales and her daughters, are made with shirt waist, large sleeves, and sailor collar, the skirt slightly gored, and the whole piped with … blue.—Harper's Bazar.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for August 6, 1893—Paul at Miletus—Acts xx:22-35.

[Specially Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.]

GOLDEN TEXT.—Remember … unto you …

TIME.—Sunday, April 23, A. D. 58. Paul arrived at … on Thursday, April 20. … it was about forty-five … of travel, if Paul sent for the … afternoon, they might well … Lewin, Fasti Sacri.

PLACE.—Miletus, then a celebrated city of … about thirty miles … It was the … and the birthplace of … It was … now … famous for its commerce … The Discourse was … September 21 … [illegible]

LESSON NOTES.

Ten Months in Europe.—Chap. 20, vers. 1-5. May, A. D. 57, to March, 58. Paul departed away from Ephesus by the … in May, 57, went to Macedonia, and from April to November revisited the churches he had founded there five years before. "And he would preach the Gospel in those portions he had not hitherto visited (Rom. 15:19).

The second epistle to the Corinthians was written during this tour in Macedonia late in A. D. 57 (2 Cor. 9, 2-4). From Macedonia Paul turned southward toward Greece, arriving at Corinth November, A. D. 57 (Lewin), remaining there three months till February 27, A. D. 58. It was four years since he left Corinth after a stay there of a year and a half. The epistle to the Galatians was written at this time, A. D. 58, from Corinth. The epistle to the Romans was also written at Corinth during this visit. A collection was taken up in various churches on this tour (Rom. 15: …) for Paul to carry to the poor disciples at Jerusalem, according to his promise seven years before (Acts 15; Gal. 2:10).

The Journey from Corinth to Miletus.—Chap. 20, vers. 4-15. After three months at Corinth Paul started on his journey to Jerusalem, hoping to reach there by Pentecost (ver. 16), May 17, 58. The dates of the various stages of this journey are calculated by Lewin in his Fasti Sacri as follows:

February 27 to March 27, A. D. 58, journey by land from Corinth to Philippi.

March 26 or 27, arrival at Philippi.

Sunday, March 26, from sunset, to sunset on Monday, April 3, the eight days of the feast of the Passover.

Tuesday, April 4, A. D. 58, Paul leaves Philippi for Troas.

Saturday, April …

Sunday, April 9, to Monday, April 17, remains at Troas.

Sunday, April 16, preaches at Troas.

Monday, April 17, leaves Troas and goes to Mitylene.

Tuesday, April 18, to Chios.

Wednesday, April 19, to Samos.

Thursday, April 20, to Miletus.

Sunday, April 23, Paul preaches at Miletus to the elders of Ephesus.

Luke joins Paul at Philippi, where he has been for six years, and henceforth continues with Paul to the end of the history in Acts (see change of persons in the narrative at vers. 5, 6).

At Troas Paul preaches and holds a conference with the disciples nearly all night. During the long service the young man Eutychus is overcome with sleep and falls out of the upper window. But Paul restores him to life.

Conference with the elders of Ephesus at Miletus on Sunday, April 23, 58. There was a brief delay of the ship at Miletus, so that Paul was able to have a much-desired conference with the Ephesian church, from which he had been driven away a year before. The time for the sailing of the ship was uncertain, so that Paul, instead of going to Ephesus himself, sent for the leaders of that church to meet him at Miletus. Then followed one of the most touching and perfect addresses ever spoken. He began with a review of his three years among them.

Summary: (1) He spoke the whole truth boldly; (2) he rebuked when needful; (3) he taught in public; (4) he labored personally with individuals; (5) he embraced every opportunity; (6) he sought all classes and conditions; (7) he spoke from experience; (8) he preached repentance and faith.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. We know not what is before us, but we commit our whole future to God's wise and loving care.
2. … [illegible] … life. To keep the faith, to complete our work, to fulfill our mission, are far more important than to live long.
3. Blessed are they who so live and so teach that they are pure from the blood of souls.
4. Neglect of duty, of warning, of teaching, tempting others to sin, setting a bad example, are ways of becoming guilty for the loss of others' souls.
5. Spiritual power over others depends on what we are ourselves. Therefore let us first take heed to ourselves, that we may be able to teach and care for others.
6. The teacher is to his class what a shepherd is to his flock. He must feed, watch over, defend, train and lead in the right ways.
7. God's church is very precious to Him, it has cost Him so much.
8. Warnings should always be given with tenderness. Harsh condemnation … [illegible]
9. Ver. 31. The way to overcome these dangers is by watching, by earnestness, love, tenderness, patience.
10. The greatest dangers arise from those within the church perverting the saving truths of the Gospel as the tallest and rankest weeds grow in the richest gardens.

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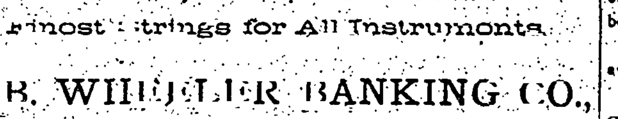

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Literary Department.

M. WAGNER'S YOUTH.

One of the most striking movements in contemporary France is the formation of a new [illegible] among the young men of that country, especially among the University students, which has been founded by M. Charles Wagner. The genesis of this party, or, if it may be called it a party, is Mr. Wagner's book "La Jeunesse." This book, [illegible] extraordinary success in France. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have done well in getting it translated and publishing it in this country.

As everyone knows who reads French social life has been deteriorating for the past thirty years. The scientists, the materialists, the pessimists, the realists, have had everything their own way. Has there been a French novel published within this quarter century whose hero was a virtuous woman or one whose whole interest did not hinge on violation of the Seventh Commandment? As represented in the contemporary literature, the youth of France are hopeless, they are debauched, they have no ideals, no chastity, no virtue. This is what one reads and what we have produced. As M. Wagner says, beyond Zola there is nothing except stark nudity; progress in that direction is impossible.

It is against this state of affairs that our author has lifted up his voice and his pen. He assures the youth of France that the science of, the end of the century "is not all of truth, that materialism" is not real, that there are such things as spiritual verities, that you cannot measure virtue with a yardstick nor weigh honor and courage with a grocer's scales. He pleads for the ideal, for the whole of life as against its lower part only. And his pleading has not been in vain. The society of students which is founded to carry out his ideas and ideals numbers several thousands, and their influence is spreading. It is a tremendous task to try to reform, to regenerate a nation that has become as morbidly rotten at the top as the Paris of to-day, if the nation is to be reformed, reformation must begin at the beginning, and the beginning has seemingly made in the right place and in the right way.

To English and American readers the book does not and cannot appeal as it does to the youth of France. To understand the extraordinary influence it has exercised one must put himself at their point of view. It is almost entirely abstract and general. There is [illegible] a single concrete illustration in it. It is hard reading for an American, and we doubt whether it will have much influence upon American youth. Nevertheless it is worth reading to see what it is that has inspired anew in thousands of French youth a belief in ideality, in virtue and in religion. Whether the book appeals to us, especially or not, we must recognize the immense service it has rendered and is still rendering to France.

THE SIMPLE ADVENTURES OF A MEMSAHIB.

The title of Sara Jeanette Duncan's new book is significant. The word "simple" is an honest warning that no sensational or wildly exciting incidents are to be recorded in the experiences of Helen Frances Browne, of Peachey, and the word "Memsahib" is a foretaste of the Anglo-Indian flavor which is the chief characteristic of the book. As a picture of English life in India nothing better has appeared. The memsahib's adventures chiefly concern her servants, her tradesmen and her social acquaintances, but through them all there is a freshness and a charm in the author's style that prevents the commonplace from becoming the uninteresting, while a touch of delicate humor adds very considerably to the pleasure of the reader. A chapter that will not lack appreciation in the West is devoted to the tourist who believes, a few days sufficient to give him a complete insight into all the social and other conditions of life in a strange country, who eagerly believes all that is told him, and who is ready to write a book upon his return. The little plot which was fixed up for Mr. Batcham, M. P., for the purpose of manufacturing the evidence which he was so anxious to obtain, will find wide appreciation.

This book is published by D. Appleton & Co., and is one of the choicest specimens of the book maker's art that has recently come to our notice. The printing and binding are models of taste and comfort and the illustrations really illustrate as well as ornament the text.

AUGUST MAGAZINES.

The August number of Harper's Monthly gives first "The True Story of the Cock Lane Ghost," that curious delusion which in 1762 "crowded all the surrounding courts and alleyways about St. Paul's not only with its own motley masses, but with beaux and dames from the [illegible] and provoked the curiosity of preachers, writers and other intelligent men of that time." Whatever Mr. Thomas A. Janvier writes is worth reading, but to those of us who are interested in the history of any part of our country, the description of Greenwich village appeals to especially. It recalls stories that our grandmothers have told us of the days when it was a health resort for the families of the business men of New York, and some of them remember the daring deeds of the convicts in the prison at the foot of Tenth street. The region is especially deserving of attention because to-day, as Mr. Janvier points out, "From Fourteenth street down to Canal street, west of the meridian of Sixth avenue, distinctively is the American quarter of New York."

Richard Harding Davis gives us a character sketch in "His Bad Angel," and one of Herbert D. Ward's sketches of life on the shore tells us what was brought by "A Cast of the Net."

Mr. Howells furnishes a rather unsatisfactory "Scene," "Bride Roses." The descriptive articles on "Italian Gardens," "Riders of Tunis," "A Queer Little Family on the Bittersweet," "Blackwater and Shallows" are each entertaining in their line, as are the two remaining short stories, "A Landscape by Constable" and "At the Hermitage," and Susan Fenimore Cooper voices a "Lament for the Birds."

The Century gives generous installments of all the departments, and [illegible]

The Ladies' Home Journal has given [illegible]

"The Days of Yore," where the people of the cities take their only outing during the hot weather, watching the river people breathing the cool salt air, dancing, fishing and gathering strength for the past, [illegible] and stress.

The [illegible] is devoted to Robert Burns. Two or three poems and stories, bits for the workers, directions for ecclesiastical embroidery, and bits of life philosophy in Howells's novel round out the XXX. A prize poem, words and music, [illegible], and the travels of the poor "Brownies" in Germany and Switzerland.

Into chastity editorial the conclusion is reached that only by simplifying, by allowing a margin of health and strength in the daily work of our lives can we realize the beauty, the free dom from worry and nervousness so essential to the happiness and beauty of our American women. The pleasure of children in the country, the thrift little girls in the city schools and colleges, and the [illegible] of nature's mistress are [illegible] by Mrs. Lyman Abbott, [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of this excellent home paper.

[illegible] story, an little [illegible] the plan of invited [illegible] to the [illegible] to the appropriate [illegible] and [illegible] illustrated in our public [illegible] and give the added interest of [illegible] association to our magnificent [illegible] for appreciating tourists.

"Alpine Days at Home" tells of life and methods of work. He incidentally advises any young people with literary aspirations to [illegible] their living in any way rather than [illegible] "If you have in you to write anything you will surely find time to do it."

A [illegible] and vigorous protest against the passionate novels of the day is Robert Buchanan's [illegible] at "The Dead Thing," ending with an appeal to those capable of chastened [illegible] to lend a hand [illegible]

"Thy [illegible]
"Thy [illegible]
"Thy [illegible]
"Thy [illegible]

To those who like to stay at home and read the travels of others the adventures of the party on the "Rhine" will give local color to more serious works. This month they reach St. Kitts, named for its discoverer, Christopher Columbus.

But by far the most entertaining series of articles is that on "My First Book" by a dozen famous writers, and which sound as though they had been "talked off" in a social hour.

The "Memoirs of a Female Nihilist" are as dramatic as usual and the story of "A Stained Ring" is an amusing one to read aloud.

The Idler's club discusses the overpopular subject of "Tipping," seeing no one against American travelers as [illegible] and concludes that it will do not with humanity.

The August number of the Colorado Magazine may be called most appropriately a "Columbian Number." Mr. William Pope, secretary of the committee having in charge the Religious Congress, which meets in Chicago in September, writes most entertainingly on "The Faith of the World," while Rabbi Edward N. Calisch, of Richmond, Va., himself a delegate to the Jewish Congress, gives a sketch of the learned men who will represent Judaism at the World's Fair, and takes occasion to emphasize the favorite dictum of the nineteenth century Israelites that Judaism is a belief and not in any sense a nationality. Mr. William Shaw Ward, late superintendent of the Colorado Mining Exhibit, speaks in defense of that display, showing that it is quality and not quantity that tells in these busy times. Mr. John Monteith writes entertainingly of Albrecht Durer, the "Neapolitan Romance" is finished, and Miss Hart's sketch of "A Few Hymn Writers" is as entertaining as a story. The article on "Colorado and its Resources," prepared under the supervision of Mr. C. S. Faurot, Superintendent Agricultural Department for Colorado, World's Columbian Exposition, is full of information for World's Fair readers, and, coming as it does after all the calamity howling of the past two weeks, will do much to convince our Eastern friends that Coloradans still have much for which to live, and that with such an abundance and variety of resources at her command the future of the Centennial State cannot be [illegible]

Lippincott's was one of the first of the magazines to adopt the custom of a complete novel of considerable length in each number, and the stories printed in this magazine include a number of works of fiction of importance. By no means the worst of these is "In the Midst of Alarms," which appears in the July number. It is written by Robert Barr (Luke Sharp), and is a well-planned and well-told account of the rather mild adventures of a New York reporter during his vacation visit to Canada. Annah (there is no law against the final "h") Robinson Watson has an illustrated article on Zachary Taylor, and Edith Edward or Eleanor? Leslie Gilliams writes entertainingly of William Rush, who lived nearly a hundred years ago, in Philadelphia, and of whom it was said, "He surpassed in acuity any ship carver in the world." The notable series of novelettes is continued by Valerie Hays Berry, whose story is entitled, "Jane's Holiday."

The long story in Godey's Magazine for July is "A Problem Unsolved," by W. J. Henderson. It is a story with a text, the sentence which serves that purpose being from Philip Gilbert Hamerton's "The Intellectual Life," as follows: "I believe that, for an intellectual man only two courses are open; either he ought to marry some simple, dutiful woman who will bear him children and see to the household matters, and bring him in a trustful spirit without jealousy of his occupations; or else, on the other hand, he ought to marry a highly intellectual woman, to carry her education far beyond school experiences, and willing to become a companion in the arduous paths of intellectual labor. The woman whom John Meadin marries is neither of these, and the results are [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] of the story is not as natural as it might be, and the result, as suggested by the title, is inconclusive. Other articles of the number are "The Flower Markets of Paris," "Music at the Columbian Exposition," and a good short story, "Fidelia," by Lee McHardy. The number also contains two of the colored portraits which have been made a feature of Godey's.

The August number of Scribner's bears the inscription of "Fiction Number," and contains no less than six of those short stories which are the special delight of the desultory and languorous summer reader. These are "The House on the Hilltop," A Tale of Modern Etruria," by Grace Ellery Channing; "Beneath the Mask," by Howard Pyle; "Tomahawk to Tulip, Hoe," by H. C. Bunner; "Her Dying Words," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "The Flight of Betsey Lane," Sarah Orne Jewett; and "The Wedding Journey of Mr. Zaimee Green-Greenough," by William Henry Shelton. Differing widely in character, the relative merit of these stories is very largely a matter of taste, but for literary style and general excellence none surpass that of Mr. Aldrich. The fourth in the series on "Men's Occupations" is by Julian Ralph, who has special qualifications for treating "The Newspaper Correspondent." Mr. J. A. Mitchell contributes an illustrated article on "Types and People at the Fair."

BRIEF NOTICES.

A book that is of particular interest at this time is "The Silver Situation in the United States," by Professor F. W. Taussig of Harvard, published as No. 71 in Putnam's Questions of the Day series. Professor Taussig is a gold monometallist, but he presents the argument for bimetallism more fairly and fully than most economists of his school. People in this part of the country will not agree with him, and his answers to the bimetallist arguments do not seem to us to be at all conclusive. The book is perhaps worth reading as a dispassionate statement of the position occupied by the advocates of the gold standard. Those who are seeking really to inform themselves as to facts will find better statements elsewhere. One of the most valuable books we know of for facts on the silver question is Mr. Del Mar's Dana Horton's address, published by [illegible] & Co.

"For people in this part of the country, the current issue of Harper's Weekly is the most interesting that has appeared for a long time. There is a full page of illustrations of Cripple Creek mining camps, a portrait of Governor Waite, and articles upon the Governor and upon the situation in this State. Another finely illustrated article is on the Yellowstone Park, and there is a page of portraits of the leading men in the German Reichstag. Barring its editorials, for which we believe the managing editor is not responsible, Harper's Weekly was never better than it is under the present managing editor, Mr. Rufus Sinclair.

Harper's Bazar for July 29 contains "Little Paul P.," a farce, by Miss Grace L. Furniss, author of "A Box of Monkeys," and other popular plays for amateurs; a short story by Howard Seely, entitled "A Knight Errant of the Plains;" and the first of a short series of papers of great interest to art amateurs and decorators, entitled "The Elements of Floral Design," by [illegible]. This series will be abundantly illustrated.

LITERARY NOTES.

That literature and science in France tend to separate is the conviction of Joseph Reinach, a critical observer. "In fiction, for instance," he says, "the naturalism which was a glorification of science seems to be nearing its end. With the precise quasi-medical descriptions of maladies, physical and moral, with the physiology a la Claude Bernard, which M. Zola used to expound with zest—with all that dealt with the interior of things rather than of mind, we are disgusted, and we want something else. The psychologist, be it M. Bourget, or M. Prevost, or M. Margueritte, deals with feelings, deep-seated troubles, states of mind, which are to him the principal theme of the literary art. No doubt there creeps in a little positive science—even, it may be said, some psychology in their [illegible] but that enters into all the phenomena of mental life and into the composition of all our affections; and it is ceasing to be the aim and is becoming the means. Hence it happens that the ethic—or, to use a less pretentious word, the moral character—of literature is regaining importance. The most of our men of letters are writers with a thesis; even those who seem to sacrifice the least to the desire of proving a truth and the most wayward allow themselves to be impressed by the serious problems of the moment. In poetry, too, symbolism—efforts to express what young theorists call 'the mystery of thought'—is a sign of the general state of men's minds. It is the same with the historian, in the choice of subject, and with the character and part some assign to criticism. L'art pour l'art, le désintéressement intellectuel, are phrases that have had their day, as well as descriptions of gross realities. The object of our best writers appears to be to teach men what one of them calls le devoir présent et l'action morale."

A feature of the Midsummer Holiday Century will be a fully illustrated yachting article by W. P. Stephens, recounting the various contests for the "America's Cup." The yacht "America," which crossed the ocean in the summer of 1851, that won this cup which, in 1857, was made "a perpetual challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries." Mr. Stephens's article includes pictures from photographs of the best known American yachts, together with comparisons of old and new types.

Among the [illegible] articles of the year will be three papers written and illustrated by Edwin Lord Weeks, and describing the journey from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf, on which Theodore Child lost his life. The first will appear in the October Harper's Magazine, and will be called "From Trebizond to Tabreez by Caravan." The text is made up from Mr. Weeks's diary and the illustrations printed from sketches, made on the spot, are unusually strong and expressive.

There are situations in Mr. Marion Crawford's novels which indicate a keen appreciation of dramatic effect on the part of the author. But this does not prove that Mr. Crawford can write a good play, and Mr. Daly's experiment with the novelist's drama will be watched with great interest. Much curiosity also has been expressed concerning Mr. Henry James's forthcoming play. The works which novelists prepare for the stage are apt to be painfully poor.

It is not usual for writers to illustrate their articles, nor, as a rule, are illustrators willing to put their pens in evidence with their brushes. Two exceptions appear in the August Harper's. Frederic Remington wrote as well as illustrated the account of his cance trip which is printed under the title "Black Water and Shallows," and William Hamilton Gibson is the author as well as the embellisher of "A Queer Little Family on the Bittersweet," a veranda study in natural history.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson's new novel, "Catriona," will probably not appear until the autumn, the author being engaged on extensive revisions. It is pleasant to learn, that with his forthcoming tale of the South Seas, to be called "Ebb Tide," his collaboration with Mr. Lloyd Osbourne in the production of fictions ceases. Mr. Stevenson will, we think, do better work alone.

"Who appreciates your books the more, men or women?" Sir William Fraser quotes himself as saying to Thackeray. "Women," was the answer of the novelist, "women and clever men."

M. Alphonse Daudet is seriously ill and can no longer appear in public.

Thackeray and the Men of To-Day.

"A gentleman by the name of Thackeray, who once wrote some books," defines a gentleman as "one having high aims." Judged by this standard, my grumpy friend, where are we? Most of us are absorbed in a desire to wear good clothes, to own horses or boats, to go to races and bet, to drink all the new combinations of abominable stuffs, to go to the opera and get up an affair with an actress girl. There are our high aims! —Heaven save the mark! I know of a man who the other night raised himself in a flowing silk and did a serpentine dance. Fancy it—a man! Truly this is the day of vaudeville. We find it a heedless man more interesting than Hamlet, and we prefer Tarra-ra-boom-de-ay to the tragedienne. Our pianos are loaded with concert hall classics of the "Daddy wouldn't buy me a Bow-wow" order. To have the honor of the acquaintance of one of the painted ladies of the ballet is to occupy a position of enviable distinction, and to be a real "stage door Johnnie" is better than to be the writer of many books. Dear Mr. Thackeray, you really must have been [illegible] high aims. We are quite sure we are all gentlemen, and you know you really couldn't call our aspirations and longings "high aims." Let me place you right. The true gentleman is he who wears the most swagger clothes, who talks in the most exaggerated way, who can drink and bet and swear, who can most recklessly squander his or somebody else's money, and whose intimate associates are the ladies of the chorus and the gentlemen of the turf. Oh yes, Mr. Thackeray, you were quite wrong; or else we are. Which?—[Harper's Bazar.

Walter Besant.

Mr. Walter Besant is one of the few men of the day who may fairly lay claim to a high degree of success in at least one different line of intellectual effort. As a novelist he is widely known on both sides of the Atlantic, and by no class better known or more kindly esteemed than by the readers of Harper's periodicals. As what may be called for want of a better term, a social reformer, his little crusade on that interesting and remarkable institution, "The People's Palace," which had its origin in his book, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," Mr. Besant still being one of the trustees of the palace. For more than twenty years he has been an active and efficient worker in connection with the Palestine Exploration fund, of which organization he was for a long time the honorary secretary. In connection with Professor Palmer, as far back as 1871, he wrote a "History of Jerusalem," and has since been editor of the "Survey of Palestine," and one of the founders of the Palestine Pilgrims' society.

There is not space in this brief notice to trace in detail the peculiar and fruitful partnership between Mr. Besant and Mr. James Rice. It began almost by accident in 1871, and lasted for ten years, until the death of Mr. Rice in 1881. In all, there were some dozen novels written by them in this time, besides a number of short stories. Perhaps the most popular of the joint novels was "The Golden Butterfly," written for Edmund Yates's World in 1876. Since the death of Mr. Rice, Mr. Besant has attained a wide repute by the product of his own pen. The most known of his books are "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," and "The Children of Gideon," which related especially to the life of the poor in that urban nation, London. But "Dorothy Foster, a Tale of the Days of the Pretender," a historical novel, is a very strong work of a most trying type, in which the author's close study of the early days bears fruit. Mr. Besant is in the United States as a delegate to the Authors' Congress in Chicago, which meets July 10th, and is to prepare his views of the relations of authors and publishers—views that are very firmly held and vigorously advocated. His will previously visit New England. A novel by him, "The Rebel Queen," is now running in Harper's Bazar. [Harper's Weekly.

Education of Japanese Children.

The moral education of Japanese children is conducted partly at home and partly in school and is based largely upon the teachings of the history of the country. Intrepid valor, zeal, sobriety, discretion of speech, extreme courtesy, implicit obedience to parents and superiors and deferential reverence and regard for old age—these are among the chief characteristics looked for in boys, while industry, gentleness, faithfulness and cheerful deference are required of girls.—Popular Science Monthly.

DICKENS' MICAWBER.

THE NOVELIST'S FATHER WAS THE ORIGINAL MICAWBER.

A Carefully Treasured Letter That Proves That the Parent of Charles Dickens Furnished the Inspiration for One of Dickens's Characters in Fiction.

[illegible] character was [illegible] Dickens's father. It used to be said that Mr. Micawber was a caricature, though overdrawn, of his father. The frank, [illegible] portrait will not [illegible] Dickens's father. The [illegible] portrait, [illegible] Micawber, [illegible] Dickens's father [illegible] Micawber [illegible] Dickens's father [illegible] Micawber [illegible] Dickens's father [illegible] Micawber

BEYOND THE CITY: THE IDYL OF A SUBURB

BY A. CONAN DOYLE

[illegible] ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

[illegible] of the preceding chapters [illegible] villa in [illegible] Admiral Hay Denver [illegible] Harold, Dr. Walker, with two [illegible] Clara and Ida [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Charles Westmacott [illegible]

CHAPTER V.

[illegible] of the doctor and the [illegible] each other upon a [illegible] breakfast and [illegible] in these quiet tree [illegible] accustomed to see the [illegible] thin, austere [illegible] tweed clad [illegible] with such [illegible] clock has been [illegible] The admiral took two [illegible] quicker, and both [illegible] miles an hour. [illegible] relay, which followed [illegible] of the deepest [illegible] white fleecy clouds [illegible] and the air was [illegible] of insects or [illegible] quivering long [illegible] tuning fork. [illegible] each rise which [illegible] crystal palace they [illegible] of London [illegible] northern sky line, [illegible] breaking through the [illegible] was in high [illegible] had brought [illegible]

[illegible] Walker," he was saying [illegible] the way that [illegible] during the [illegible] from [illegible] the junior [illegible] firm. Cunning [illegible] and as greedy [illegible] for a [illegible] my boy in full [illegible] immense business [illegible] to do what [illegible] for confi[illegible] years upon [illegible] side in him. His [illegible] the doctor.

[illegible] The admiral dug [illegible] know my weak [illegible] the same. I've [illegible] wife and a good [illegible] them the more [illegible] from them so [illegible] be thankful for. [illegible] The best two girls [illegible] There's Clara, who [illegible] as would [illegible] in order [illegible] with me in my [illegible] what is this coming [illegible] and the wind astern!" [illegible] Fourteen knots [illegible] that [illegible] yellow dust had [illegible] curve of the road, [illegible] had emerged a [illegible] flying along at a [illegible] front sat Mrs. West[illegible] pea jacket, [illegible] her knees and [illegible] of the same ma[illegible] bundle of red [illegible] while Charles, [illegible] in Norfolk [illegible] a simi[illegible] either pocket, [illegible] said up, [illegible] one of her [illegible] of an empty [illegible] to her seat [illegible] coward when [illegible] attention to the [illegible] footpath.

"I didn't notice you," [illegible] to the [illegible] across to them. [illegible] morning? [illegible] for. You [illegible]

[illegible] She pointed to the [illegible] still fluttered from [illegible] polishing our [illegible] Charles and I have [illegible] It is about [illegible] great at one [illegible] of [illegible] his own [illegible] across the [illegible] our chairman, you [illegible] Those two [illegible] opposite, the Wil[illegible] Admiral, I am sure [illegible]

"[illegible] coming along!" [illegible] no harm, ma'am [illegible] of the platform?" [illegible] think I can do [illegible] then?" [illegible] I don't go out after slip[illegible] you will come. I will call [illegible] have it over with you [illegible] We have not [illegible] There was [illegible] and the yellow cloud [illegible] down the road again. By [illegible] the admiral found that [illegible] in his right hand one

of the obnoxious bills. He crumpled it up and threw it into the fireplace.

"I'll be hanged if I go, Walker," said he as he resumed his walk. "I've never been blocked into doing a thing yet, whether by woman or man."

"I'm not a betting man," answered the doctor, "but I rather think that the odds are in favor of your going."

The admiral had hardly got home and had just settled himself in his dining room when the attack upon him was renewed. He was slowly and lovingly unfolding The Times preparatory to the long read which led up to luncheon, and had even got so far as to fasten his golden pince-nez on to his thin high bridged nose, when he heard a crunching of gravel, and looking over the top of his paper saw Mrs. Westmacott coming up the garden walk. She was still dressed in the singular costume which offended the sailor's old fashioned notions of propriety, but he could not deny as he looked at her that she was a very fine woman. In many climes he had looked upon women of all shades and ages, but never upon a more clear cut, handsome face, nor a more lithe, supple and womanly figure. He ceased to glower as he gazed upon her, and the frown was smoothed away from his rugged brow.

"May I come in?" said she, framing herself in the open window, with a background of greensward and blue sky. "I feel like an invader deep in an enemy's country."

"It is a very welcome invasion, ma'am," said he, clearing his throat and pulling at his collar. "Try this garden chair. What is there that I can do for you? Shall I ring and let Mrs. Denver know that you are here?"

"Pray do not trouble, admiral. I only looked in with reference to our little chat this morning. I wish that you would give us your powerful support at our coming meeting for the improvement of the condition of woman."

"No, ma'am, I can't do that." He pursed up his lips and shook his grizzled head.

"And why not?"

"Against my principles, ma'am."

"But why?"

"Because woman has her duties, and man has his. I may be old fashioned, but that is my view. Why, what is the world coming to? I was saying to Dr. Walker only last night that we shall have a woman wanting to command the Channel fleet next."

"That is one of the few professions which cannot be improved," said Mrs. Westmacott, with her sweetest smile. "Poor woman must still look to man for protection."

"I don't like those new fangled ideas, ma'am. I tell you honestly that I don't. I like discipline, and I think everyone is the better for it. Women have got a great deal which they had not in the days of our fathers. They have universities all for themselves, I am told, and there are women doctors, I hear. Surely they should rest contented. What more can they want?"

"You are a sailor, and sailors are always chivalrous. If you could see how things really are, you would change your opinion. What are the poor things to do? There are so many of them and so few things to which they can turn their hands. Governesses? But there are hardly any situations. Music and drawing? There is not one in fifty who has any special talent in that direction. Medicine? It is still surrounded with difficulties for women, and it takes many years and a small fortune to qualify. Nursing? It is hard work ill paid, and none but the strongest can stand it. What would you have them do then, admiral? Sit down and starve?"

"Tut, tut! It is not so bad as that."

"The pressure is terrible. Advertise for a lady companion at 10 shillings a week, which is less than a cook's wage, and see how many answers you get. There is no hope, no outlook, for these struggling thousands. Life is a dull, sordid struggle, leading down to a cheerless old age. Yet when we try to bring some little ray of hope, some chance, however distant, of something better we are told by chivalrous gentlemen that it is against their principles to help."

The admiral winced, but shook his head in dissent.

"There are banking, the law, veterinary surgery, government offices, the civil service, all these at least should be thrown freely open to women if they have brains enough to compete successfully for them. Then if woman were unsuccessful it would be her own fault, and the majority of the population of this country could no longer complain that they live under a different law from the minority, and that they are held down in poverty and serfdom, with every road to independence sealed to them."

"What would you propose to do, ma'am?"

"To set the more obvious injustices right, and so to pave the way for a reform. Now, look at that man digging in the field. I know him. He can neither read nor write, he is steeped in whisky, and he has as much intelligence as the potatoes that he is digging. Yet the man has a vote, can possibly turn the scale of an election and may help to decide the policy of this empire. Now, to take the nearest example, here am I, a woman who has had some education, who has traveled, and who has seen and studied the institutions of many countries. I hold considerable property, and I pay more in imperial taxes than that man spends in whisky, which is saying a great deal, and yet I have no more direct influence upon the disposal of the money which I pay than that fly which creeps along the wall. Is that right? Is it fair?"

The admiral moved uneasily in his chair. "Yours is an exceptional case," said he.

"But no woman has a voice. Consider that the women are a majority in the nation. Yet if there was a question of legislation upon which all the women were upon one side and all the men upon the other, it would appear that the matter was settled unanimously when more than half the population were opposed to it. Is that right?"

Again the admiral wriggled. It was very awkward for the gallant seaman to have a handsome woman opposite to him bombarding him with questions to none of which he could find an answer. "Couldn't even get the tompions out of his guns," as he explained the matter to the doctor that evening.

"Now, those are really the points that we shall lay stress upon at the meeting. The free and complete opening of the professions, the final abolition of the zenana, I call it, and a vote for all women who pay queen's taxes above a certain sum. Surely there is nothing unreasonable in that, nothing which could offend your principles. We shall have medicine and Bar and church, all rallying that night for the protection of woman. Is the navy to be the one profession absent?"

The admiral jumped out of his chair with an evil word in his throat. "There, there, ma'am," he cried. "Drop it for a time. I have heard enough. You've turned me a point or two, I won't deny it, but let it stand at that. I will think it over."

"Certainly, admiral. We would not hurry you in your decision. But we still hope to see you on our platform." She rose and moved about in her lounging masculine fashion from one picture to another, for the walls were thickly covered with oil paintings of the admiral's voyages.

"Hullo!" said she. "Surely this ship would have [illegible] all her canvas [illegible] topsails if she found herself on a lee shore with the wind on her quarter."

"Of course she would. The artist was never past Gravesend, I swear. It's the Penelope as she was on the 13th of June, 1857, in the throat of the straits of Banca, with the island of Banca on the starboard bow and Sumatra on the port. He painted from description, but of course, as you very sensibly say, all was snug below, and she carried stormsails and double reefed topsails, for it was blowing a cyclone from the sou'east. I compliment you, ma'am, I do indeed!"

"Oh, I have done a little sailoring myself—as much as a woman can aspire to, you know. This is the bay of Funchal. What a lovely frigate!"

"Lovely, you say! Ah, she was lovely! That is the Andromeda. I was a mate aboard of her [illegible] it now, though I [illegible]."

"What a lovely rake her masts have, and what a curve to her bows! She must have been a clipper."

The old sailor rubbed his hands, and his eyes glistened. His old ships bordered close upon his wife and his son in his affection.

"I know Funchal," said the lady carelessly. "A couple of years ago I had a 7-ton cutter rigged yacht, the Banshee, and we ran over to Madeira from Falmouth."

"You, ma'am, in a 7-tonner?"

"With a couple of Cornish lads for a crew. Oh, it was glorious! A fortnight right out on the open, with no worries, no letters, no callers, no petty thoughts, nothing but the great works of God, the tossing sea and the great silent sky. They talk of riding. I am fond of horses, too—but what is there to compare with the swoop of a little craft as she [illegible] the long side of a wave, and [illegible] spray [illegible] spring [illegible] again? Oh, if [illegible] souls [illegible] I'd be a [illegible] bird—that, fly! But I keep you, admiral. Adieu!"

The old sailor was too transported with sympathy to say a word. He could only shake her broad muscular hand. She was half way down the garden path before she heard him calling her and saw his grizzled head and weather stained face looking out from behind the curtains.

"You may put me down for the platform," he cried, and vanished abashed behind the curtain of his Times, where his wife found him at luncheon.

"I hear that you have had quite a long chat with Mrs. Westmacott," said she.

"Yes, and I think that she is one of the most sensible women that I ever knew."

"Except on the woman's rights question, of course."

"Oh, I don't know. She has a good deal to say for herself on that also. In fact, mother, I have taken a platform ticket for her meeting."

CHAPTER VI.

AN OLD STORY.

But this was not to be the only eventful conversation which Mrs. Westmacott held that day, nor was the admiral the only person in The Wilderness who was destined to find his opinions considerably changed. Two neighboring families, the Winslows, from Anerley, and the Cumberbatches from Gypsy Hill, had been invited to tennis by Mrs. Westmacott, and the lawn was gay in the evening with the blazers of the young men and the bright dresses of the girls. To the older people sitting round in their wicker work garden chairs the darting, stooping, springing white figures, the sweep of skirts and twinkle of canvas shoes, the click of the rackets and sharp whiz of the balls, with the continual "fifteen love, fifteen all!" of the marker, made up a merry and exhilarating scene. To see their sons and daughters so flushed and healthy and happy gave them also a reflected glow, and it was hard to say who had most pleasure from the game, those who played or those who watched.

Mrs. Westmacott had just finished a set when she caught a glimpse of Clara Walker sitting alone at the farther end of the ground. She ran down the court, cleared the net to the amazement of the visitors and seated herself beside her. Clara's reserved and refined nature shrank somewhat from the boisterous frankness and strange manners of the widow, and yet her feminine instinct told her that beneath all her peculiarities there was much that was good and noble. She smiled up at her, therefore, and nodded a greeting.

"Why aren't you playing then? Don't, for goodness' sake, begin to be languid and young ladyish! When you give up active sports, you give up youth."

"I have played a set, Mrs. Westmacott."

"That's right, my dear." She tapped her upon the arm with her tennis racket. "I like you, my dear, and I am going to call you Clara. You are not as aggressive as I should wish, Clara, but still I like you very much. Self-sacrifice is all very well, you know, but we have had rather too much of it on our side and should like to see a little on the other. What do you think of my nephew Charles?"

The question was so sudden and unexpected that Clara gave quite a jump in her chair. "I—I—I hardly ever have thought of your nephew Charles."

"No? Oh, you must think him well over, for I want to speak to you about him."

"To me? But why?"

"It seemed to me most delicate. You see, Clara, the matter stands in this way. It is quite possible that I may soon find myself in a completely new sphere of life, which will involve fresh duties and make it impossible for me to keep up a household which Charles can share."

Clara stared. Did this mean that she was about to marry again? What else could it point to?

"Therefore Charles must have a household of his own. That is obvious. Now, I don't approve of bachelor establishments. Do you?"

"Really, Mrs. Westmacott, I have never thought of the matter."

"Oh, you little sly puss! Was there ever a girl who never thought of the matter? I think that a young man of six and twenty ought to be married."

Clara felt very uncomfortable. The awful thought had come upon her that this ambassadress had come to her as a proxy with a proposal of marriage. But how could that be? She had not spoken more than three or four times with her nephew and knew nothing more of him than he had told her on the evening before. It was impossible then. And yet what could this mean, [illegible] by this discussion of his private affairs?

"Do you not think yourself," she persisted, "that a young man of six and twenty is better married?"

"I should think that he is old enough to decide for himself."

"Yes, yes. He has done so. But Charles is just a little shy, just a little slow in expressing himself. I thought that I would pave the way for him. Two women can arrange these things so much better. Men sometimes have a difficulty in making themselves clear."

"I really hardly follow you, Mrs. Westmacott," cried Clara in despair.

"He has no profession, but he has nice tastes. He reads Browning every night. And he is most amazingly strong. When he was younger, we used to put on the gloves together, but I cannot persuade him to now, for he says he cannot play light enough. I should allow him £500, which should be enough at first."

"My dear Mrs. Westmacott," cried Clara, "I assure you that I have not the least idea what it is that you are talking of."

"Do you think your sister Ida would have my nephew Charles?"

Her sister Ida! Quite a little thrill of relief and of pleasure ran through her at the thought. Ida and Charles Westmacott! She had never thought of it. And yet they had been a good deal together. They had played tennis. They had shared the tandem tricycle. Again came the thrill of joy, and close at its heels [illegible] cold, questionings of conscience. Why this joy? What was the real source of it? Was it that deep down, somewhere pushed back in the black recesses of thought, there was the thought lurking that if Charles proposed to Ida then Harold Denver would still be free? How mean, how unmaidenly, how masterly the thought! She crushed it down and thrust it aside, but still it would push up its wicked little head. She crimsoned with shame at her own baseness as she turned once more to her companion.

"I really do not know," she said.

"She is not engaged?"

"Not that I know of."

"You speak hesitatingly."

"Because I am not sure. But he may ask. She cannot but be flattered."

"Quite so. I told him that it is the most practical compliment which a man can pay to a woman. He is a little shy, but when he sets his mind to do it he will do it. He is very much in love with her, I assure you. These little lively people always do attract the slow and heavy ones, which is nature's device for the neutralizing of bores. But they are all going in. I think if you will allow me that I will just take the opportunity to tell him that, as far as you know, there is no positive obstacle in the way."

"As far as I know," Clara repeated as the widow moved away to where the players were grouped round the net or sauntering slowly toward the house. She rose to follow her, but her head was in a whirl with new thoughts, and she sat down again. Which would be best for Ida—Harold or Charles? She thought it over with as much solicitude as a mother who plans for her only child. Harold had seemed to her to be in many ways the noblest and best young man whom she had known. If ever she was to love a man, it would be such a man as that. But she must not think of herself. She had reason to believe that both of these men loved her sister. Which would be the best for her? But perhaps the matter was already decided. She could not forget the scrap of conversation which she had heard the night before, nor the secret which her sister had refused to confide to her. If Ida would not tell her, there was but one person who could. She raised her eyes, and there was Harold Denver standing before her.

"You were lost in your thoughts," said he, smiling. "I hope that they were pleasant ones."

"Oh, I was planning," said she, rising. "It seems rather a waste of time, as a rule, for things have a way of working themselves out just as you least expect."

"What were you planning, then?"

"The future."

"Whose?"

"Oh, my own and Ida's."

"And was I included in your joint futures?"

"I hope all our friends were included."

"Don't go in," said he as she began to move slowly toward the house. "I want to have a word. Let us stroll up and down the lawn. Perhaps you are cold. If you are, I could bring you out a shawl."

"Oh, no. I am not cold."

"I was speaking to your sister Ida last night." She noticed that there was a slight quiver in his voice, and glancing up at his dark, clear cut face she saw that he was very grave. She felt that it was settled—that he had come to ask her for her sister's hand.

"She is a charming girl," said he after a pause.

"Indeed she is," cried Clara warmly. "And no one who has not lived with her and known her intimately can tell how charming and good she is. She is like a sunbeam in the house."

"No one who was not good could be absolutely happy, as she seems to be. Heaven's last gift, I think, is a mind so pure and a spirit so high that it is unable even to see what is impure and evil in the world around us. For as long as we can see it, how can we be truly happy?"

"She has a deeper side also. She does not turn it to the world, and it is not natural that she should, for she is very young. But she thinks and has aspirations of her own."

"You cannot admire her more than I do. Indeed, Miss Walker, I only ask to be brought into near relationship with her and to feel that there is a permanent bond between us."

It had come at last. For a moment her heart was numbed within her, and then a flood of sisterly love carried all before it. Down with that dark thought which would still try to raise its unhallowed head! She turned to Harold with sparkling eyes and words of pleasure upon her lips.

"I should wish to be near and dear to both of you," [illegible] hand—"I should wish Ida to be my sister and you my wife."

She said nothing. She only stood looking at him with parted lips and great, dark, questioning eyes. The lawn had vanished away, the sloping gardens, the brick villas, the darkening sky, with half a pale moon beginning to show over the chimney pots. All was gone, and she was only conscious of a dark earnest pleading face, and of a voice far away, disconnected from herself, the voice of a man telling a woman how he loved her. He was unhappy, said the voice; his life was a void; there was but one thing that could save him; he had come to the parting of the ways; to the left lay happiness and honor and all that was highest and noblest; there lay the soul killing round, the [illegible] money [illegible]. The hand of the woman that he loved to lead him into the better path. And how he loved her his life would show. He loved her for her weakness, for her strength, [illegible]. Would she come to him? And then of a sudden [illegible] man was Harold Denver, and that she was the woman, and that all God's world [illegible] the rustling leaves [illegible] long single flashes in the [illegible] sky. She spoke. She hardly knew what the broken words were, but she saw the light [illegible] his face, and her hand was still in his. Then they wandered [illegible] the twilight. They said no more now, but only wandered and felt each other's presence. All was fresh, [illegible] the beauty of their own [illegible].

"Did you not know it before?" he asked.

"I did not dare to think it."

"What a mask of ice I must wear! How could a man be as I have done without showing it? Years, [illegible] at last [illegible]."

"It was last night. She began to pray [illegible] I read what I felt, and then [illegible] it was all out."

"But what could you—what could you [illegible] Oh, I do pray that you may not repent it!" The gentle heart was [illegible] by the thought of its own unworthiness.

"Repent it! I feel that I am a saved man. You don't know how [illegible] this city life [illegible] how [illegible] Money [illegible] in your ear. You can think of nothing else. From the bottom of my heart I hated it, and yet how could I draw back without bringing grief to my dear old father? There was but one way in which I could defy the taint, and that was [illegible] have [illegible] influence [illegible] pure and [illegible] high that it may keep me up against all that draws me down. I have felt that influence already. I know that when I am talking to you I am a better man. It is you who must go with me through life, or I must walk forever alone."

"Oh, Harold, I am so happy!" Still they wandered [illegible] the darkening [illegible] one the stars [illegible] out [illegible] sky above them. At last a chill night wind blew up from the [illegible] and brought them back to the realities of life.

"Oh, Harold, I am so happy!"

"You must go in. You will be cold."

"My father will wonder where I am. Shall I say anything to him?"

"If you like, my darling. Or I will in the morning. I must [illegible] to-night. I know how delighted she will be."

"I do hope so."

"Let me take you up the garden path. It is so dark. Your lamp is not lit yet. There is the window. Till tomorrow, then, dearest."

"Till tomorrow, Harold."

"My own darling!" He stooped, and their lips met for the first time. Then as she pushed open the folding windows she heard his quick firm step as it passed down the graveled path. A lamp was lit as she entered the room, and there was Ida dancing about like a [illegible] little fairy, in front of her.

"And have you anything to tell me?" she asked, with a solemn face. Then suddenly throwing her arms round her sister's neck: "Oh, you dear, dear old Clara! I am so pleased. I am so pleased."

[To be Continued Next Sunday.]

A Question of Duty.

A curious question in ethics is suggested by an incident which occurred recently in Bavaria. An officer of justice—in that romantic country there is nothing so prosaic as a policeman—was escorting a prisoner to the place of detention, and as their path lay beside the river the charms of the beautiful blue Danube proved too much for the gentleman in custody, and springing on one of the great cakes of ice floating down the stream he speedily waltzed to the opposite bank. The officer of justice followed him, as in duty bound, but his terpsichorean efforts were less successful, and he fell into the river.

His late prisoner was evidently a man of fine feelings, whatever his offense against the government may have been, and plung[illegible] official's life at the risk of his own from the second exposure to the icy water. Then the representative of law and order had a nice question to settle, and settled it by giving his liberty and a couple of marks to his prisoner, thus proving that he considered gratitude as more important than official duty. Was he right?—Boston Advertiser.

A Story of Hendricks.

Said the lady of the house: "I spent some weeks in 1885 in Indianapolis. One day I went down among the offices to consult a lawyer. I had difficulty in finding a certain room. Finally I asked a plain looking man in a shabby coat who stood in the steps of the building to guide me. He was excessively obliging and polite. When he brought me to my destination I naturally opened my purse. An expression crossed his face that made me shut it up again and only add to my thanks instead. I pointed him out from the window to my lawyer. 'Some way I didn't dare tip him,' I remarked. He opened his eyes very wide. 'Well, I should say not. That's the vice president of the United States.' I met Mrs. Hendricks afterward, and I thought the story too good to keep from her. 'Yes,' she said plaintively; 'Tom will go looking like a ragpicker. I am always scolding him. Now I shall tell him of your mistake. Perhaps he will be ashamed.'"—New York Times.

A Good Home Motto.

Quaker—There! It never struck me before, but that's the very motto I want to have copied and hung up on our walls at home.

Baker—What motto?

Quaker—Why, that one sticking up there on the railroad track—"Look Out For the Crossing!" I notice if I had something to caution me against crossing my wife's whims our domestic peace wouldn't run off the track as often as it does.—Boston Courier.

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS.

IN THE LAND OF WORDSWORTH, COLERIDGE AND SOUTHEY.

Keswick, the Ancient Cumbrian Capital, and Its Dreamful Sort of Parting Ecstasy—Its Homes, Streets and Spiritual Contrasts—The Noted Keswick Conventions and Their Founder, Canon Battersby—Remarkable Assemblages Seeking Alone a "Resting Faith."

[Special Correspondence.]

KESWICK, England, July 15.—My first [illegible] experience [illegible] of the English lake district [illegible] one, that in my [illegible] Britain I am often drawn [illegible] come over the [illegible] from vagrant [illegible] Borrowdale, Watendlath and [illegible] road from [illegible] John.

Resuming my way along the coach road [illegible] into Keswick, being dusty and travel stained and doubtless regarded as a tramp by the hundreds of tourists passing in their [illegible] American tourist, whom I recognized, [illegible] the remains of a [illegible] upon his head and [illegible] at which [illegible] his diamond [illegible] English [illegible] exemplified by several [illegible] attempting [illegible] Scotch [illegible] Irish [illegible] shown by a [illegible] Britain, and [illegible] resolution from [illegible].

With these [illegible] diversions I [illegible] to the north up Castle Rigg. Backward its top I turned for a farewell [illegible] toward the glorious southern [illegible] of the lake region. On [illegible] were the [illegible] and [illegible] from [illegible] a gentle breeze stirring the [illegible] with [illegible]. On the other, as if [illegible] out of a nether earth, [illegible] purple shapes and shadows of St. John's Vale, and above it [illegible] Helvellyn [illegible] still higher, [illegible] lofty [illegible] in the eternal [illegible] of its peaks and ridges.

If here was one of these ravishing scenes which can never be effaced from the memory, but a few steps over the [illegible] equal beauty and more [illegible]. It was perhaps [illegible] before sunset, and the [illegible] vale of Keswick or Derwentwater, a thousand feet below, came full and fair in view, Keswick gray and [illegible] half hidden within its bosom. To the right Saddleback and Souter Fell lay in lofty billowy masses against the horizon, and the silvery threads of Greta river wound in and out of the lush meadows below. To the left, and [illegible] gleamed the upper reaches of Derwentwater with the heights of Catbells, Pike and Grassmoor beyond, peaks of saffron and purple in the slant rays of the sinking sun. Beyond the tower of old Crosthwaite church, where Southey lies buried, shone the blue bed of Bassenthwaite Water. And beyond the whole lovely vale, where the farms were spread in checkered splotches of color between sinuous threads of hedge and wall, lofty Skiddaw stood, monarch sublime of the Cumbrian North.

On my loitering way down into the town I came to a quaint, little crooked roof house, trim and neat and tidy as a chipper old woman at a pleasant fair. "Chestnut Hill" was the inscription upon the stone gateposts. A huge sycamore stood sentry beside the cottage. An old serving man was cropping the hedge by the gate. I stood and looked at the place for a little time, for it seemed to me the house must have a history. The old man, observing my own observance, paused in his toil, drew his horny fingers slowly along the hedge shears and said with an air of proprietary superiority:

"An' ye ma' weel leuk agin an' agin, neebor."

I looked and looked again as bidden, but so inquiringly that the old man, resuming his hedge clipping and clearing his throat as if for portentous announcement, condescended to explain:

"Twas in this verra hoos maister Shelley liv'd wi' t' babbey wife, laiking syne. Tha's pleed (played) an' pleed, an' never waik'd, till t' laird dreav'n out. T' beukish (bookish) folk oalas (always) ha' nowt but plee n' maunder'n n' yewiment (sorrow.) Tha be nowte at dowe!" (Fit for nothing.)

I thanked him for the bitter reminder of a great truth, which carried the sad memory with it that this was indeed the veritable cottage where Shelley brought his school girl bride, and where they chased each other like happy children about its flower beds and little lawn, until the stern Cumbrian landlord chased them both away for lack of rent, and with this plaintive romance still in mind turned up past Greta bridge into the [illegible] crowded streets of Keswick.

The old Cumbrian capital clusters closely on either side of one long street which turns abruptly at its center, and at some distance from this begins to straggle away northward, countryward, to lonely and ancient Crosthwaite Church. Facing this street, or just removed within curious and often winsome courts and closes, are centuries-old shops, homes and inns. The shops are just as they stood almost so long ago as when this region was Little Britain, and hundreds of pack horses passed and repassed daily with their rude mountain traffic. The homes are almost as they were in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with their solid old doors, tiny windows, protruding upper stories, picturesque gables, trim dormers, and curious hand-worked oak, iron and brass. And the inns are just as they were when they lodged the true genii of the lake district, Gray, Scott and Wordsworth, Coleridge, De Quincey and Shelley, Southey, "Christopher North" and Ruskin, Fitzgerald, Tennyson and Dr. Arnold, Harriet Martineau, Charlotte Bronte and Mrs. Hemans, and hosts of others whose after-touch of brush or pen has given all this lovely region its most tender and imperishable charm. All this one may largely know before coming, but only truly know and feel when here, and that soft and gentle influence pervading all the fine old place, which is largely of a later and different growth than out of the spell put on the town by the pens of the immortals, is something one can alone comprehend when sharing here its sunny actuality.

Huddled closely as is the ancient town along its single business thoroughfare of shops and inns, there is a fine, brave face of modern fashioning even upon these oldest habitations; a face of sunny welcome, one might say, brightened in countless ways by the pretty things and showings of modern luxury and use. The shadowy old shops are cheery from their neat array of London wares. The inns and homes are prim and smart with flashing brasses, rich curtainings and shining varnish and paint. From street end to end the long crooked thoroughfare is lovely in its groupings of color in luscious vegetables, fruits and flowers. While leading out from this the lanes, courts and broader streets of later days give charming vistas as one may find modern homes of opulence, villas large and ample, old habitations transferred to new, and all set about in such wealth of hedge, tree and flower as to tell a cheery, pleasant story of Keswick folk and town.

All these are things the traveler instinctively places by contrast at a glance; but as I wandered up and down the queer old street, seeking in vain for a place to lay my head during the night, and at each inn or house of entertainment being met by the same commiserating expressed word of "Full o' tourists," or "Very last place taken by Keswick movement folk!" I could not then quite understand the significance of the "Keswick movement," or account for a kindliness of speech, gentleness of manner and tender hush that seemed to pervade all Keswick town, though every street was filled with people. Indeed in the half shadows, saffron light, which came with the close of day, there was such softness of footfall and such modulation of activities and speech as seemed to give the effect of throngs moving in a dream.

The gay coachloads announcing by shrill bugle notes and resounding horn, their return from a day's outing in the mountains check their vociferousness as the town edge was reached, and crept quietly to the booking stations and inn yards. The cyclists, shooting from the heights on spheres of flash and speed, dismounted and walked to their lodgings beside their gleaming wheels. The street preachers, those windy religious blackguards of summer evenings in all English towns, held the crowds around them in respectable and subdued discourse; and even these pansy-hooded wenches of the Salvation Army, who are gathering up the pennies of the poor in England at the rate of nearly a million pounds a year, sounded their loud timbrels in consonance with the pervading benignant spell, and salaamed, pirouetted and ricocheted as though somewhat graceful in grace. If it could be properly said of ten thousand folk of all degree, to the stranger Keswick town seemed in a dreadful sort of parting ecstacy from bestowed, rather than anticipated, material and spiritual content. I noticed too, as the evening advanced, that at least half the folk upon the street held in their hands folded slips of paper, large folios like programmes, or tiny bound copies of the Gospels, their pages interspersed with pressed mountain leaves and flowers or with ribbons, each apparently at the place of some timely text. Most of these folk gradually changed the course of their various promenades to a common direction. After a time, partly from vagrant impulse, something from curious interest, largely because I knew not where else to go, and no little from those emotions which are always active in the wanderer's breast from something like a homesick fervor for human companionship, even if every face and form you look upon have alien ties, I followed the crowds through a few squares of the compact old town.

Just at its southern edge, where the green sward dipped prettily to the water way of the romantic Greta stream, I at last came with the latest comers to a huge tent filled with perhaps five thousand worshipers, then engaged in prayer. I crept into the place, secured an unoccupied settle along the tent edge some distance from the door and strove with a keenly awakened interest to comprehend the exact significance of so great a religious gathering in so remote a part of England, and, with something like critical curiosity, to judge if I might the real spirit of an assemblage, composed as could be instantly discovered, of representatives of widely divergent faiths and creeds.

Straight opposite the entrance was a broad, raised platform. Its central portion was reserved for leaders and speakers, and a large wing at either side was filled with members of the choir. There was naught else between the benches, ranged arena-like around the front and ends, with their occupants, and the canvas of the roof above. Plain to severity was the place of this great convocation. The services, purely of prayer and praise in song, seemed equally free from the many common artifices for exciting extraneous interest. Nor was there in the entire evening service a single ebullition of those physical phenomena which often attend certain conditions of "religious" excitement. I never elsewhere heard prayer in so softened tones. One might almost liken it to a barely audible aspiration of spiritual longing for larger peace through faith rather than as in many similar gatherings a startling verbal argument with the Almighty for failure in granting greater lung power. The hymns were from a collection called "Hymns of Consecration and Faith." They spoke tenderly and devotedly those two essentials to the perfect Christian life, and those alone. It was as though an unbroken and unutterable peace possessed every one of those five thousand souls. From opening invocation to closing word of blessing, there was but one exalted, peaceful strain sweetly thrilling through every human tone—"I am Thine and Thou art mine!" And then they went away with calm or glowing faces into the balmy summer night.

As the tent was being closed, not having place to lay my head that night, I still sat at the tent edge on the old settle. A half dozen men and women came to me. I attempted to explain that I could not secure lodging in Keswick, though quite able to pay my reckoning. They would not hear me out. Their hearts were attuned to the spirit of the place and the words of the service they had uttered. They saw me, travel-stained and houseless, only with the eyes of compassion and help. Two gave me a sixpence each; another a shilling, another a thruppenny bit, with words of material and spiritual consolation for the night, the morrow, and eternity. Even the old caretaker, having seen these good souls out and extinguished the last lamp, stumbled back to me with an ancient lantern in his hand and let even his feeble light so shine that he found a huge copper penny which he pressed into my hand with the kindly admonition.

"Bide 'ere t' moarn, n' I'll let tha cot for a beet (bite) t' my ain table. Ma' t' Laird be wi' tha ower neet an' oalas (always)!"

I sank into a dreamless slumber, and was awakened betimes by the old caretaker. True to his word he took me to his cottage for breakfast, where with explanations I left the coin so kindly forced upon me the previous night; and, having had the honor of being the only person ever exclusively entertained over night by the Keswick convention, after I had got well settled at a comfortable inn, where departing tourists gave me place, I leisurely enjoyed old Keswick town and its romantic surroundings and a cursory study of the "Keswick movement."

These now noted Keswick conventions are simply great gatherings of English, Scotch and Irish clergymen and other Christian workers of all orthodox faiths. They are the outgrowth of meetings many years ago in the north and west of England of local bodies of the International Evangelical Alliance, and their influence upon the spiritual lives of individual clergymen, particularly the late Canon T. D. Harford-Battersby, incumbent of St. John's Church, Keswick, who, perhaps also aided by the gentle spell of the Lake District genii, gradually departed from Tractarian principles to the Evangelical school. His life and work were those of a grand, sweet and blessed holy man, sorrowing for the motes and bounds of creeds separating those workings for the salvation of man, and fervidly striving for complete Christian unity in essentials through realization of an exalted faith. In September, 1874, was held the Oxford convention on similar lines. It created an epoch in the lives of many hundreds of believing Christians, and set on foot a movement of great and increasing power for the promotion of holiness. Canon Battersby attended this. "It removed his last doubt. He entered into the rest of faith," he wrote at this convention. In June of the next year the "Keswick movement," which had now practically become the Battersby movement within the Church of England, culminated in the first of the Keswick Conventions. They have been held every year since, during the last week in July, and on the 23d of July, 1883, their founder died here at Keswick, with thousands of these convention folk about him as his gentle spirit was "lost in the unutterable glow" and "faded before faith's vision noiselessly."

These meetings continue for a week. They may be said to differ from the American Chautauqua gatherings in the particulars of possessing no secular educative or diverting features, and in the rose aspiration by attendants of a "resting" rather than a mere "seeking" faith. Indeed the former is the keynote of every phase of effort here. Five daily services are held. All those who gather at Keswick can be seen but a few days before in the remotest places of Britain—overworked town clergy; lonely country parsons; devout women from merciful fields of labor; gray-haired veterans in church and missionary work and young men and women just entering that battle which has no end. The Cross is the only center of all teachings. According to the manifold individuality of all who come, who are teachers elsewhere and learners here, every phase of the possibilities of the life of faith is presented; and above all else, they are all united in the one common desire for the attainment of a "resting" faith through personal holiness. "Resting" indeed is your faith and mine in the devotion of men to their sacred and often thankless calling from calm and solemn scenes like these. Out of the tender heart of this lake district land of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey have issued countless streams of purest everliving thought and imagery, reaching with their beneficent influence to uttermost lands; and how fitting that in these later days from almost the self same source should flow as strong and pure those kindred streams of everlasting Love and Joy through Faith. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

PEOPLE FIND

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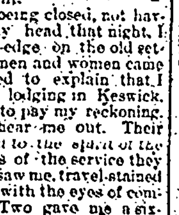

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PRO AND CON.

OPINIONS OF SENATOR JONES AND CONGRESSMAN HENDRIX.

Good Reading for Those Who Wish to Hear Both Sides—"The Dollar of the Contract"—Two Opposite but Candid Views.

[Special Correspondence.]

THE SILVER SIDE.

New York, July 27.—I saw Senator J. P. Jones of Nevada the morning and asked him if in his opinion the purchasing clause of the so called Sherman bill is likely to be repealed during the coming special session. His answer was as follows:

"You are asking me a very hard question. What one can tell about the fate of the bill when all the powers of patronage are against us! Absolutely nothing—but of this you may be certain—no effort will remain unassayed to prevent the repeal. No stone will be left unturned in the work of frustrating the outrage that is proposed by the gold standard men of the east. No parliamentary expedient will be neglected. I do not like to speak of the strength of the silver men in the senate. If faith is kept I have reason to believe that the repeal of the bill will be stopped there. I have heard rumors, of course, to the effect that certain well known senators will desert us, and I have also heard the reason for their desertion mentioned, but as I cannot believe these rumors true I will not mention the names of these senators, nor will I enter into details concerning the alleged reasons for their pending desertion of our cause."

"How do you think the southern Democrats will vote on the question of repeal?" was my next query.

"Again I must say," was his response, "that I cannot form an opinion in advance, but can you not see that we have them in very close quarters? How can the repeal of the Sherman bill be passed without the use of what is known as the cloture? It cannot, and they know it, and they dare not vote to apply it to us, because in the past when they have fought against its application they have called on the silver men for cooperation, and we have helped them." And the senator's eyes sparkled and his cheeks flushed with excitement.

"Are you among those who believe that the clause demonetizing silver in the law of 1873 was inserted surreptitiously?" was my next question.

"I would hardly like to say that," was his reply, "but this much I will say—that, although the clause may have been read by every one voting upon it, for all I know, yet I am satisfied that very few congressmen understood what that clause meant, and I think that Senator Sherman himself failed to comprehend its farreaching effects."

"Do you think, senator, that the purchase of silver as authorized by the so called Sherman law is at the bottom of the present financial distress?"

"No, sir," was the response. "But I want you to emphasize the fact, although it is already known to, in fact, by all intelligent newspaper readers, that the silver purchasing law is not what was demanded by the silver men. What we wanted then, as all the world knows, and what we would prefer now is free coinage of silver. We have not the slightest objection to the repeal of the silver purchasing law, provided something that will give silver a fair show is put into its place. But the real cause of the present monetary stringency ought to be, it seems to me, patent to every intelligent mind. The term monetary stringency itself tells the story. The trouble is we have not enough money in the United States to do the business of the United States. The population has increased a certain percentage within the past 10 years, but the amount of money put in circulation by the United States government during that time has not increased in anything like the [illegible] is the matter in your case—you are short of money.' I am short of money; Smith and Brown and Johnson and everybody else is short of money. We toil and sweat and struggle to get enough money to carry us through today, and we go to bed at night somewhat relieved because we have got through today, but in the morning we awake to find that we are again short of money and have to go through the same agonizing experience again, and so on indefinitely. Now, I am one of those who hold that the government can make money out of anything. It does make money out of paper, and unless you are dead broke you will have some of that paper made money in your pocket now. You much prefer that paper money to coin, either gold or silver, for it is more convenient to carry. But the single standard man will say, 'this paper money is redeemable in coin.' To be sure it is, but I do not see why it should not be made redeemable in anything, or everything—wheat, corn or other valuable commodity—and, as everybody knows, I believe that fiat money, pure and simple, would answer every purpose for which money is made, without any coin reserve of any kind; but we do not ask that. We ask simply that the faith of the nation, which was pledged when the government authorized the stamping of this paper money with the words 'redeemable in coin,' be kept inviolate. This is 'the dollar of the contract,' and for it we will fight during the extra session of congress that President Cleveland has called. This is the dollar you agreed to pay when you contracted your debts. This is the dollar you should be allowed to pay. But if in obedience to the mandate of the European powers, backed up by the action of the British government in suspending the coinage of silver in India, the United States is constrained to adopt a single gold standard every debtor in the United States will be forced to pay with dollars that are worth more wheat and that cost more worry and sweat and toil to get than those he agreed to pay with—the dollar of the contract."

THE GOLD SIDE.

Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix, member of the Fifty-third congress and president of the National Union bank of New York, of which E. O. Leech, late director of the United States mint, is cashier, makes the following statement:

"The struggle of the silver mine owners and those who are in various ways interested in the product to compel the government to keep in the market as a forced buyer of the white metal is a selfish struggle. It strongly resembles in its features the imperious demands of the old proslavery party. Extravagant language is used, wild threats are made, and there is a general kickup that bodes no good for a speedy settlement of the important financial question now before this country. Every time any interest has to be disentangled from governmental favoritism the same fuss is made, but in the long run the general welfare of the people becomes the supreme law.

The Sherman law has now no friend to do it honor.

"It has hatched so many evils in addition to the brood of the Bland bill that every one has a broom raised to hit at it. Our silver friends jump on it with vigor at the same time that they cry for free coinage of silver. Now no one who thinks about the matter much pretends that the Sherman law is responsible for all of the present ills, and while it might be interesting it is perhaps not pertinent to attempt by analysis to search out [illegible] widely. They affect remote continents and islands of the sea. They follow the Anglo-Saxon race around the globe as some diseases follow other peoples.

"We might have pulled through all of the adverse currents but for the distrust of our financial policy. Europe began to pay us in our own debts, and we have lost its custom for our securities. The fear that we were going to pay back their money then depreciated currency [illegible] Austria took advantage of our exposed position to draw off enough gold to help her get upon a gold basis. All of [illegible] increasing our own gold obligations under the Sherman law, issued in payment for silver bars. We received these bars at one end of the treasury, paid legal tenders for them at the rate of $4,500,000 a month, and these notes were at once handed in at the other end of the treasury with a demand for gold for export.

"The United States was caught in a trap. Its gold was displaced by silver so fast that the reserve of $100,000,000 around which a circle of superstitious reverence had been drawn in the public mind was encroached upon, and then the process of contraction, of waning confidence, of distrust of the future, began at home. The early birds caught the profits and got out of the markets. Liquidation followed. A cold wave went rapidly from New York to San Francisco and left broken banks and ruined firms to mark its course. The treasury department was as helpless as a Hindoo idol before a pestilence. Its big stock of silver could not be sold. There was no law for that. It was useless as an asset. It could not be used to relieve anything or anybody. Every day our gold was being drained away. Hoarding began and continued.

"We weathered the dangerous headland created by the July interest payments by help of the financiers of the device of clearing house certificates, and we had one brief moment of hope in anticipation of the special session of congress called to relieve an anxious and distressed nation. The country had apparently repented. It was ready seemingly to recant and to insist upon a repeal of a law at once so vicious and so treacherous.

"Now our silver friends, not at all sorry for the ills that have come from a compulsory purchase of their product, insist that if we cease to buy it we shall coin it into dollars—make it legal tender for all debts—force it into the hands of labor. No class of producers in the world has the right to make such a demand of a government. They say that there has been a conspiracy against silver. Three times our country has asked of the world to confer about making some use of silver in the currency. We have failed every time.

"India, our great ally, has withdrawn from the bootless effort to sustain silver, and we are left alone nursing our idol. Yet we are asked to keep up the role of Sisyphus at tremendous cost to our prosperity. It is a foolish proposition. We must take our position along with other nations—ready to adopt bimetallism when they are ready, but determined to keep up our credit with them all and to keep active the factors of prosperity which we can rely upon to place us in the front rank. There is no use of talking compromises. That is a device always full of mischief. We must use the money that the world uses.

"Just as soon as we get upon solid ground in our finances and the rest of mankind understand that we are in earnest, we will flourish like we ought to do. [illegible] Until we do we will be at a disadvantage. We have supplicated long enough in behalf of silver. It has lost every other friend. Life is too short for us to try to make of it anything more than it has been voted to be—a defeated candidate for position as a standard of value."

I. D. MARSHALL.

PHASES OF GOLD MINING.

Reworking Abandoned Claims—A Device to Frustrate Robbers.

[Special Correspondence.]

San Francisco, July 19.—Old gold miners are greatly interested in the recent developments among the old mines of the Mounta district. At the bottom of the shaft of the Center mine, which has just been cleaned out, a body of ore 14 feet in width and assaying $18 to the ton has been uncovered, and it is stated that the old Sneath and Clay mine which yielded remarkably well years and years ago is also about to be reworked by capitalists who have recently bought the abandoned claim for what may be spoken of as a mere song.

When the modern stamping mills and amalgamation apparatus were perfected, certain prospectors had the tailings ore that had been thrown aside as of too low a grade for possible reduction—assayed and found that they would yield about $30 a ton. This was brought to the attention of Senator Fair, and the mine was purchased by him, the latest machinery set up and the tailings worked over. The profit realized was very great.

It was at the Buchanan mine that the Wells-Fargo Express company put into service a device for transporting the product of the mine after it had been reduced to Sonora, where it was taken by the stage line, in such a way as to effectually frustrate the designs of those who would suddenly become rich by robbing the gold wagon.

These robberies were of course always from the express company and not from the mining company, for the former always gave the latter upon receiving a consignment of gold for Sonora an express receipt, which was as good as a certified check for the value of the gold transported. It seemed for a time that no amount of vigilance could prevent the robbing of the wagon, but at last a bright driver suggested that the little gold bricks be cast with two holes running through each of them. A skeleton wagon with a steel frame was then constructed.

Just back of the driver's seat was securely fastened a small chilled steel safe, fitted with a combination lock. Through the safe ran two steel bolts, and when the gold was put into the strongbox these bolts were passed through the holes in the bricks. Then the whole was screwed securely to the bottom of the safe, and by an ingenious contrivance the nuts were afterward locked on. If robbers had succeeded in overpowering the guard of six armed men, who always came with the wagon, they would then have had to break the safe open and break the bolts off before getting the gold. As the exact time the wagon left the works was always known at Sonora, the delay that [illegible] robbers in getting at the gold would have caused alarm both at Sonora and the works, and there would have been plenty of time for help to arrive early enough to prevent the bandits' success.

Although the stage from Sonora was afterward robbed of treasure, there were no robberies between the Buchanan mine and Sonora after the device I have described was put into operation.

S. D. G.

FINANCE AND TARIFF.

VIEWS OF VOORHEES AND CATCHINGS ON THE COMING CONGRESS.

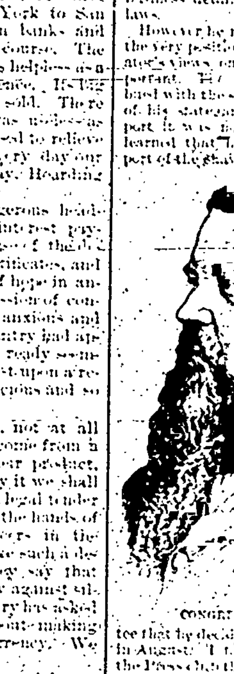
Two Acknowledged Leaders Interviewed. Prospect of a Year's Session—Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Law Uncertain—The Tariff and Question of Revenue.

[Special Correspondence.]

Washington, July 24.—Daniel Wolsey Voorhees of Indiana this year will have the most important and responsible position in the senate. As chairman of the finance committee he will have the greatest opportunity of a long life for acquiring fame as a lawgiver. The finance chairmanship is at all times a highly honorable one, but in this congress it will be more so than ever. The silver question in all its phases and the money bill and the tariff—all are committed to the custody of the committee on finance. In its single self the finance committee embraces jurisdiction of measures which in the house are divided among three committees, each of which is highly regarded—namely, the committees on ways and means, coinage, weights and measures and banking and currency.

Will Senator Voorhees come up to the full measure of his opportunities? I cannot answer; time must be permitted to tell, for though the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" is undoubtedly great in some directions—as an advocate before a jury, for instance—he has never been put to the test soon to be applied. It requires different talents than those of eloquent pleading, defense and attack, to lead a fight so fraught with importance to business interests as financial and tariff reform. The senator has experience in public affairs, much knowledge and eloquence on his side, but hitherto he has been regarded rather lightly as a man of detail, and now he will be backed by such silver advocates as Jones and Teller, and in tariff matters by men like Aldrich, Sherman and Morrill, of whom the first named is a specialist in the business details of the tariff and customs laws.

However he may come out of this ordeal, the very position he holds makes the senator's views on the coming congress important. The senator has always been imbued with the silver and soft money views of his state and according to current report it was not till President Cleveland learned that he could reckon on the support of the chairman of the finance committee



CONGRESSMAN CATCHINGS.

tee that he decided to call congress together in August. I talked with the senator in the Pass [illegible] the other day on the [illegible] congress and got his permission to [illegible] his words. "Congress," said he, "will meet in August, and I think it will [illegible] and [illegible] it adjourns. We [illegible] to do. The Sherman law will [illegible] I believe, but it [illegible] There is no telling [illegible] the opponents of repeal will do [illegible] It is in their power to make it [illegible] some time."

"You have been put down as a free coinage man, senator," said I.

"I have not," was the reply. "I voted a lot of my silver proclivities, but there is no reason why that should stop me or any other silver Democrat from voting to repeal the Sherman law at once. I have never believed in it, voted against it, and so did all the other Democrats, and its workings have given us all the more reason to throw it overboard. We told Jones, Stewart and the other silver men at the time that it would hurt silver and would [illegible] how is that we may go too far and that financial legislation may swing the other way. We must restore public confidence and then afterward go to work to provide more circulation, but that will take time. The party is committed to a revision of the tariff, and the people expect it to give them relief from their present burdensome taxes. How long it will take to get the tariff all out of the way no man can tell, but this and other things that will come up make me look for a continuous session of congress to last a year or longer."

Having obtained this authoritative statement from the senate leader, I sought the house view of affairs. The closest man to the speaker and his representative in many missions is General Catchings of Mississippi, a practical man of affairs. Under the shade of a tree in front of his home in the fashionable Dupont circle section of the west end he gave me his views.

"No one can do more than conjecture how long or how continuously congress is likely to be in session until members get here and there is an opportunity to learn their temper. Personally I don't think it will take long to repeal the Sherman law. We can get through with it in the house without unusual debate, and I believe they can in the senate also. Of course it must be discussed for some time, but unless the silver men make an ugly fight—and by ugly I mean resort to all sorts of obstructive tactics—it ought not to be long before the country knows where we stand on the Sherman law.

"Under our rules we can get a vote in the house, and though there is nothing to stop senators talking forever I do not believe filibustering can be long carried on. I have never yet seen prolonged filibustering that did not have a great public sentiment behind it, such as there was behind the force bill. And I take it the whole country almost will be against filibustering over silver. I don't mean, mind you, to say that everybody is for the repeal of the Sherman law, but that the [illegible] country are in such a condition that, whether for or against silver, the people will demand that the Sherman law be voted up or down, so we will know where we stand. A long agony of suspense won't be tolerated.

"It's too early to say whether or not there will be an unconditional repeal, but my judgment is we should repeal the law and then wait awhile. In the state of the public mind congress could not take a comprehensive view of the finances. It's a bad thing to tinker with the currency. We have been doing nothing but tinkering for some time and ought to stop."

"Will congress adjourn after getting through with the Sherman bill?"

"I think we might if it did not take long. You see the committees would all be appointed and could go to work. The session, though, may last some little time, and then congress would want to run right along. I don't think much of the New York suggestion to appoint a commission to revise the finances. No good comes of commissions. Congress is enough of a commission when the public mind quiets and it gets ready.

"Yes, I think we can revise the whole tariff and raise revenue for the government. We ought to be able to give relief especially to the poor and to the farmer. Oh, yes, we can raise money by an increased whisky tax," laughingly. "There will be no trouble about getting revenue; we will get it somehow."

BANKS RICHARDSON.

Tennis Champion T. A. Driscoll.

Thomas A. Driscoll is now tennis champion of the Pacific coast. He belongs to the Oakland (Cal.) Tennis club and won the coveted honor at the recent annual tournament. W. H. Taylor, Jr., who had captured the championship six successive years, did not defend his title, and Driscoll experienced comparatively little difficulty in defeating a good field of rivals. The double championship will be played for in September, and Driscoll and his friend, Charles B. Bates, Jr., will endeavor to win the event. Driscoll is an enthusiastic player and trained carefully for his recent match. He practiced every night for three weeks, with the result that from the very opening of the tournament he displayed championship form.

His grit and endurance attracted most favorable comment, and his serving and all around play were of a high order. Among Driscoll's most formidable opponents were Harry Stetson, George [illegible], W. F. Allen, C. D. Bates, Jr., Samuel and Inman Hardy, and Tobey Allen. By his victory Driscoll wins the all comers' cup and the Pacific coast championship. He says he is in tennis to stay and declares that he will defend his title as long as he holds it. Although Driscoll is a player of unquestioned strength, many tennis judges are of the opinion that he would be unable to defeat such a skillful and seasoned wonder as ex-Champion Taylor. As the men have never met, however, this belief is merely founded upon supposition.

OARSMEN AFTER FAME.

Busy Weeks for the World's Swift Scullers.

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held at Detroit on Aug 9 and 10; the American Canoe association meet at Kingston, Ont., Aug. 11; the international regatta, under the auspices of the Chicago navy, will be held at Lake Geneva, Illinois, Aug. 11-21, and

J. W. BERGEN.
T. W. HIGGINS. WILLIAM CAFFERY.

Jacob Gaudaur and James Stansbury will row for $5,000 and the championship of the world on Lake Quinsigamond, Massachusetts, Aug. 15. The month of August consequently will be a notable one to those interested in aquatics.

The course over which the Detroit races will be rowed is opposite Belle Isle and is said to be one of the finest stretches of water for rowing purposes in the United States. In addition to the regular annual events scheduled by the N. A. A. O. there seems to be a bare possibility that the Cornell varsity crew and the Cambridge (Eng.) land eight may struggle for supremacy. The Cambridge crew was this year beaten by Oxford and is consequently anxious to in a measure retrieve its fortunes. The Cornell eight recently defeated the University of Pennsylvania and is rowing in very good form this year. As Cambridge does not represent the English championship she will probably not send her crew to America.

At one time there was hope that the champion Oxford crew would visit the United States or that Yale would flash her famous blue on England's Thames, but although an enterprising American sister went so far as to offer to pay the expenses of either Oxford or Yale on a foreign trip neither crew could be induced to tempt outrageous fortune in strange waters. This decision was a great disappointment to lovers of rowing on both sides of the Atlantic. The coming regatta at Detroit will be the twenty-first in the history of the N. A. A. O. and will be open to amateur rowing clubs of the world. There are nine events on the programme—single scull races, double scull shells, pair oared shells, four oared shells, single scull shells, junior four oared shells, junior eight oared shells, intermediate eight oared shells and a special international race.

Among the prominent oarsmen who will probably compete for the single scull championship are William Caffrey of Lawrence, Mass., who was national champion in 1890 and 1891; Joseph W. Bergen of Boston, winner of the quarter mile national championship in 1891, and Thomas W. Higgins, the noted Worcester (Mass.) sculler, who has defeated both Caffrey and Bergen. The present senior single scull champion is J. J. Ryan of Canada; P. Lahaney of Albany is junior single scull champion, and the New York Athletic club's crew is senior eight oared sculling champion of the United States.

Immediately following the international races of the N. A. A. O. will be the silver anniversary or twenty-fifth annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing association on Aug. 11 and 12.

THE FOX SINGLE SCULL CUP.

The Chicago navy's international regatta promises to rival the Detroit affair in importance. About 1,500 oarsmen representing different sections of America and several foreign countries are expected to compete. The races will be held on Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, 70 miles from Chicago, where a grand stand with seating capacity for 20,000 people has been erected opposite the course. Prizes valued at over $5,000 will be contested for, and races for the amateur championship in various branches of rowing will be features of the regatta.

Professional rowing is at rather a low ebb in America at present, but there is considerable interest in the three mile race between Stansbury and Gaudaur Aug. 15 for the reason that Gaudaur will attempt to wrest from the Australian oarsman his title of champion single sculler of the world. James Stansbury won the championship in 1890 after the death of Champion Henry Searle. The late William O'Connor, single scull champion of America in 1888, visited Australia and rowed Stansbury for the vacant title, but was beaten. Stansbury has been in America several months and has already been defeated by Gaudaur in a race between several crack oarsmen. Jacob Gaudaur was single scull champion of America in 1886 and early in 1887, when he defeated John Teemer and Edward Hanlan respectively. In July, 1887, however, Hanlan turned the tables on Gaudaur, and in October Teemer also outrowed the Canadian.

Gaudaur and his rowing partner, John McKay, won the double sculls championship in 1888 by defeating Teemer and Hamm, but were in turn worsted by Hanlan and O'Connor in 1891. Last year Gaudaur and Hosmer won the double sculls championship by outrowing Hanlan and O'Connor.

Richard K. Fox is endeavoring to infuse new life into [illegible] professional rowing, and for this purpose he has offered the Fox cup for single scullers—a silver trophy which cost $1,500 and is over 2 feet in height. The cup is to represent the championship of the world and becomes the property of any oarsman who holds it for three years against all comers or who wins it three times in succession. The deed of gift provides that all races must be five miles, with a turn, in American waters, and for at least $1,000 a side, and that the holder of the trophy must accept all bona fide challenges within 30 days or forfeit his claim to the cup. It is expected that the leading single scullers of the world—Gaudaur, Stansbury, Hanlan, Hosmer and others—will row for the trophy at Chicago during August.

MALCOLM MORRISON.

Two Clever Dogs That Box.

The boxing kangaroos, lions and stallions that have been amusing the public for a year past have been [illegible] by a pair of boxing dogs named Dixie and Bob. Dixie is a beagle, Bob is a terrier, and both are owned by Edward Martin, a San Francisco

BOB AND DIXIE BOXING.

dog trainer. The dogs have their gloves tied on as they sit erect in chairs in their corners, and at the call of time they dance into the center of the ring with their paws up in true pugilistic style.

When hostilities open, they seem to aim blows and strike exclusively at the nose. They seem to enjoy the sport, and as there are no knockouts the dog that displays the most science gets the decision at the end of the bout.

AMONG THE ATHLETES.

Harry Jewett of the Detroit Athletic club will defend his title as amateur champion sprinter of the United States and Canada this fall. Jewett holds the 100 yards and one furlong championships of both countries.

G. W. Orton, the young Canadian runner, holds the American championship in the mile run.

F. C. Puffer, a tall, painfully slender young New Yorker, is still world's champion hurdle racer at 120 yards. His time is 15 2-5 seconds. He also possesses the American championship at 120 and 220 yards.

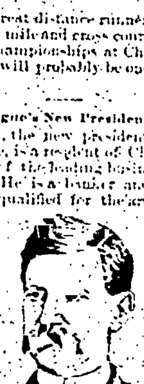
The dates for the World's fair championships of the Amateur Athletic union are Sept. 14, 15 and 16.

The palatial clubhouse of the defunct Manhattan Athletic club in New York, which cost over $1,000,000, recently sold for $620,000.

Willie Day, the great distance runner, is training for the five mile and cross country senior individual championships at Chicago. T. P. Conneff will probably be one of his opponents.

The Southern League's New President.

James B. Nicklin, the new president of the Southern league, is a resident of Chattanooga and is one of the leading business men of that city. He is a banker and is consequently well qualified for the arduous work of directing the business end of the league's affairs. For two years past Mr. Nicklin has been president of the Chattanooga baseball club and has considerable reputation as a Mason and society man in the historic city he makes his home. The league of which he is president seems to have enjoyed a prosperous season this year and has won for itself a prominent place in the local history of the national game.



JAMES B. NICKLIN.

In personal appearance President Nicklin is said to closely resemble President Nick Young of the National League and American association. He also possesses Mr. Young's talent as a baseball magnate, the Southern league is to be congratulated in having secured his services.

An Advertising Dodge.

The latest advertising scheme has been practiced in the city this week by a young man of push and ingenuity. He rings a doorbell, and when the door is opened audaciously pushes himself in and asks for the lady of the house, opening the conversation in this fashion, "If you are not at dinner, I would like to talk with you." When asked upon what subject he prefers to talk, he gravely replies: "I have come to make your acquaintance. I am a dentist and shall be glad to secure your patronage." At last accounts he found but few Springfield women who enjoyed the leisure necessary for pursuit of so extended he quaintanceship.—Springfield Graphic.

A Fine House Cat.

From The Pioneer Mail we learn that Mrs. J. S. Mackay has a superb snow leopard at Kulu, in the Punjab. Though the animal is nearly full grown, he is practically free and lies about the house all day like a huge cat or romps with his mistress. His ultimate destination is the Zoological gardens of London. Should he be brought over alive he will be the only animal of his kind in Europe.—London Nature.

Nature's Wise Provision.

Husband—Do you know that every time a woman gets angry she adds a new wrinkle to her face?

Wife—No, I did not; but if it is so I presume it is a wise provision of nature to let the world know what sort of a husband a woman has.—Exchange.

Making Rash Wagers.

A Chester man made a bet of £20 that he could find six women in that city who would marry him, and he won it. Now he's ready to give £20 to any lady who will show him a way to get out of his engagements.—London Tit-Bits.

IT ISN'T IN THE ORDINARY WAY that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to the weak and suffering woman who feels it. It's *guaranteed*. Not with words merely; any medicine can make claims and promises. What is done with the "Favorite Prescription" is this: if it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, your money is returned. Can you ask any better proof that a medicine will *do* what it promises?

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a certain remedy for the ills and ailments that beset a woman. In "female complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, internal inflammation or ulceration, bearing down sensations, and all chronic weaknesses and irregularities, it is a positive and complete cure.

To every tired, overworked woman, and to every weak, nervous, and ailing one, it is guaranteed to bring health and strength.

RAILROAD NOTICES.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.
MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RATES

Via Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Springs for
Alamosa and return ... $11 50
Aspen and return ... [illegible]
Buena Vista and return ... [illegible]
Canon City and return ... [illegible]
Cimarron and return ... [illegible]
Del Norte and return ... [illegible]
Durango and return ... [illegible]
Glenwood Springs and return ... [illegible]
Grand Junction and return ... [illegible]
Leadville and return ... [illegible]
Marshall Pass and return ... [illegible]
Ouray and return ... [illegible]
Salida and return ... [illegible]
Santa Fe and return ... [illegible]
Trinidad and return ... [illegible]
Wagon Wheel Gap and return ... [illegible]

Tickets good [illegible] allowed. [illegible] Ticket office No. 16 N. Tejon St.

PALMER LAKE.

Chautauqua assembly. The D. & R. G. will sell tickets [illegible] Palmer Lake and return at $1 for the round trip. Tickets [illegible]

TWO HOURS.

You can go to Denver via the Rio Grande in two hours [illegible] Ticket office 16 N. Tejon st.

REDUCED RATES.

Denver & Rio Grande R. R. To Salt Lake & Ogden, $30.00. Round trip [illegible] Two through daily trains. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon St.

PIKES PEAK RAILROAD.

Buy your tickets at the Rio Grande city or depot office, cor. [illegible] at Manitou with carriages through the city to the Cog-wheel depot. For full particulars inquire at 16 N. Tejon St., or Rio Grande depot.

AT THE RIO GRANDE.

Chicago and return $67.50.
St. Louis and return $51.
Missouri River points and return $[illegible]
Via all lines. Ticket office No. 16 N. Tejon street.

RIO GRANDE

5.43 morning train lands you in Denver at 7.45 o'clock. You can have all day in Denver, and return leaving there at 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 7.40 p.m., or 9 p.m. every day. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon st.

Rio Grande daily trains to Aspen, Glenwood and Grand Junction.

ALL RIO GRANDE TRAINS

Connect with all east-bound trains at Denver. Rates from Colorado Springs same as from Denver. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon st.

ST. LOUIS 36 HOURS
CHICAGO 40 HOURS.

Via the D. & R. G. and Burlington. Leave Colorado Springs at 5.43 a.m. every day. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE.

SANTA FE ROUTE TO DENVER.

If you are going to Denver, you may just as well avail yourself of the Santa Fe route limited vestibule train, leaving at 7.25 a.m., or the parlor chair car train at 2.52 p.m., and thus enjoy the best there is and make the trip with the most comfort and ease. Returning you may have choice of trains at 1.50 p.m., 5.40 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

NEW TRAIN TO PUEBLO.

Santa Fe now have a new train to Pueblo at 12.20; returning arrive at 2.45 and 17.45 p.m.

A through chair car is now running between Denver, Pueblo and Canon City on the Santa Fe daily. This car passes this point over the Santa Fe en route to Pueblo and Canon City at 12.20 a.m., arrive Pueblo 11.50 a.m., at 12.20 at 2.51 p.m. Returning, to the [illegible] ver, leaves Canon City at [illegible] arrives here at 6.45 and Denver [illegible]

REDUCED RATES.

To Chicago and the World's Fair. The Santa Fe route will sell round trip tickets to Chicago and return for $46.05, July 17th, until [illegible] August 5th, good to return on the [illegible] Friday following date of sale. On the sale days one way tickets will be sold at [illegible] continuous passage in each direction.

REDUCED RATES.

The Santa Fe will make a round trip rate of $1 to Glen Park, Palmer Lake, on account of the Chautauqua Assembly [illegible] Tickets now on sale up to and including August 1st, with a return limit good for 30 days.

Purchase your tickets to the World's Fair via Santa Fe route.
Chicago, one way $21.25.
Chicago, round trip $37.50.
St. Louis, one way $19.00.
St. Louis, round trip $[illegible]
Kansas City, one way $12.55.
Kansas City, round trip $[illegible]

COLORADO MIDLAND.

REDUCED RATES TO CRIPPLE CREEK.

Commencing Monday, July 17th, the Colorado Midland reduces the round trip fare from $[illegible] the present rate, to $1.50 to Cripple Creek, a reduction of $1.25. The [illegible] reduced to $[illegible]

UTE PASS RESORTS AND CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Colorado Midland railway will run daily suburban trains to accommodate passengers as follows:

Westbound.

Lv Colorado Springs	8.20 am	11.10 am	5.35 pm
Leave Cascade	8.52 am	11.50 am	[illegible]
Lv Green Mt. Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Woodland Park	9.18 am	12.45 pm	[illegible]
Leave Divide	9.36 am	1.25 pm	
Arrive Florissant	10.02 am	2.25 pm	

Eastbound.

Leave Florissant		11 15 am	4.42 pm
Leave Divide		11 41 am	5.05 pm
Lv Woodland Park	6.25 am	12.15 pm	5.35 pm
Arrive Colo. Springs	7.40 am	1.00 pm	6.50 pm
Arrive Pueblo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ROCK ISLAND.

SOLID VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS

Colorado Springs to Chicago via Omaha or Kansas City without change and all modern [illegible] "Great Rock Island."

NEW WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

The Great Rock Island will [illegible] make material reductions in one way and round trip rates to Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and all points east. For full particulars call on or address W. W. West, ticket and pass. agt. 12 Pike's Peak ave.

LOWER RATES EAST

August first via Great Rock Island.

Best line east. Rock Island!

TAKE THE FOLKS.

To the World's Fair [illegible] the best in the way of train service. The only place to get this is via Rock Island, as [illegible] cheap as that of other [illegible]

CALL

at Rock Island ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak avenue, and [illegible] Great Rock Island [illegible]

Lowest rates via Rock Island.

FIRST CLASS.

Service in every particular [illegible] dining cars via Rock Island.

20 MINUTES

This is the time actually [illegible] every day between Colorado Springs and Denver by the regular Rock Island train.

Chicago [illegible] Great Rock Island.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

[illegible] World's Fair rates. For rates [illegible] W. W. West, ticket and pass. agent.

Missouri River [illegible] via Great Rock Island.

Elegant meals in Dining Cars of the Rock Island.

FINE PLAYING CARDS.

Send ten cents in stamps to John Sebastian, Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agt. C. R. I. & P. R'y., Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" Playing Cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for 50c. and will send five packs by express, prepaid.

Above for sale at city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak Ave.

UNION PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS IS IN IT.

Exceedingly cheap rates to St. Louis are now in effect. The Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific R'ys are running a daily Pullman Palace Sleeper from St. Louis via Cheyenne and Denver [illegible] For information [illegible] W. G. RICE, Agent U. P. System, 11 Pike's Peak Ave., for detailed information.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Height of dome 130 ft. Cost of building $40[illegible] The Union Pacific offers its patrons the choice of two routes to Chicago, one via Kansas City and the Chicago & Alton R. R., the other via Omaha and the Chicago & Northwestern R'y. Rates as low as those of other lines, with [illegible] via both routes. No change of cars to Chicago either way. See W. G. RICE, Agent U. P. System, 11 Pike's Peak Ave., for detailed information.

[illegible] the World's Fair [illegible] purchasing [illegible] The safe way will be for the [illegible] Mr. Rice, the Union Pacific agent at Colorado Springs, for information. He can sell you tickets just as cheap as they can be found anywhere. When you buy a ticket from your local agent you can rest assured that it will carry you through. This article is not written as an advertisement.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

[illegible] Cost $1,000,000 [illegible] The Union Pacific [illegible] Chicago [illegible] and the Chicago & Northwestern [illegible] No change of [illegible]

For additional information call on the Union Pacific agent, W. G. Rice, 11 Pike's Peak Ave.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

CUT RATES.

From Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to:
Chicago and return ... [illegible]
Chicago, one way ... [illegible]
St. Louis and return ... [illegible]
St. Louis, one way ... [illegible]
Kansas City and return ... [illegible]
Kansas City, one way ... [illegible]

J. McFELLSON, Gen'l Agent, M. P. and U. Rys., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Write C. A. Tripp, General Western Freight and Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway company, Denver, Colo., for a book on either Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Hot Springs, Ark., or Summer and Winter Health and Pleasure Resorts, as desired.

WHEN YOUR EYE STRIKES THIS STOP AND READ IT.

The famous Hot Springs of Arkansas, world renowned for their healing qualities and as a health and pleasure resort, can be reached quickly in Pullman buffet sleeping cars from Kansas City and Coffeyville via the Missouri Pacific Railway. Sufferers from La Grippe, Influenza, Asthma, or kindred diseases can obtain relief by a visit to this famous sanitarium.

IN PULLMAN'S FINEST.

A trip over the Missouri Pacific Railway from Denver or Pueblo to Kansas City, St. Louis and all points east, can be made in elegant Pullman buffet sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars. For further information, address C. A. TRIPP, G. W. F. & P. agent, Denver, Colo.

AN IMPARTIAL JUDGE.

Says the Missouri Pacific is the most desirable route for all classes of travelers from Denver and Pueblo to Kansas City, St. Louis and all [illegible] and reclining chair cars, (seats free) from the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

BUILD UP YOUR FAILING HEALTH

By a visit to the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas, the Carlsbad of America. This world renowned resort is reached from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo over the Missouri Pacific Railway, in through Pullman buffet sleeping cars. Write C. A. TRIPP, G. W. F. & P. agent, Denver, Colo., for descriptive pamphlet.

HELP TO THE TOURIST, MERCHANT AND MINER.

The Missouri Pacific Railway company's "Colorado Short Line" is the proper route to the East from the Rocky Mountain region. Do not fail to have your ticket read over the Missouri Pacific railway, thereby making direct connection in Union depots for any city in the United States. Tickets on sale at all D. & R. G. railway, Colorado Midland railway and Union Pacific railway ticket offices. In purchasing, call for tickets over the Missouri Pacific railway, the "Scenic Line Across the Plains."

THE MINER'S CHOICE.

The Missouri Pacific Railway [illegible] to the traveling public from Colorado common points (Pueblo, Colorado Springs or Denver) to the East, North, South or West, a new car service, which is unequalled for speed and comfort, consisting of chair cars of a new model, (seats free) parlor coaches and Pullman buffet library sleepers of the very latest design.

Be sure if going East that your ticket reads over "The Colorado Short Line" of the Missouri Pacific railway, the "Scenic Line Across the Plains."

HOT SPRINGS [illegible]
The Carlsbad [illegible]
—Reached in [illegible] vice via the Missouri [illegible] and Pueblo [illegible] Little Rock. Write [illegible] Denver, Colo., for [illegible]

THE BURLINGTON

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To Those Who Contemplate [illegible] World's Fair [illegible] the Burlington Route [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The tourist to the [illegible] the World's [illegible] Little Rock, Hot S[prings] [illegible] Denver, Colo. [illegible]

THE POPULAR EAST-BOUND [illegible]
Is the Burlington [illegible] St. Louis at [illegible] VALLERY, General Agent, Denver, Colo.

THE WABASH

FIFTY-SIX HOURS TO [illegible]
Via the Wabash [illegible] Colorado Springs [illegible] Kansas City [illegible] (Wabash Short Line) [illegible] Leave Toledo (Lake Shore) [illegible] Thursday, 11 a.m.
Avoid the rush and [illegible] C. M. HAMPSON, [illegible] 7th St., Denver, Colo.

A NEW LINE TO [illegible]
Commencing March 1st, [illegible] the Iowa Central [illegible] Pullman sleeping cars [illegible] between Kansas City, St. Paul [illegible] without change. [illegible] most attractive [illegible] Bismarck, Fargo [illegible]

Train No. 1 leaves [illegible] arriving at St. Paul at [illegible]
Train No. 3 leaves [illegible] riving at St. Paul [illegible]
Ask for your tickets via [illegible] Central route. [illegible] Commercial Agent, [illegible]

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE [illegible]

CRUMLEY BRO[S.]
Office 108 E. Cucharas St.
COLORADO SPRINGS

Be sure to take our Omnibuses, Carriages and Baggage Wagons day and night. Street and Call Carriages, with competent drivers, furnishing [illegible] a specialty. Special rates to parties of tourists. Baggage and passenger trains when call [illegible] left at our office.

[illegible] Crumley [illegible] their are our friends.

H. T. O'BRIEN

Manufacturer of and Wholesale [illegible]
Light and Heavy Harness, [illegible]
Trunks and sample Cases made to order. [illegible] exchange for new ones. Repairing of all kinds promptly [illegible]
Telephone, 75. 18 South Tejon St., Colorado [Springs]

THE ROBERTSON & DOLL CARRIAGE [illegible]

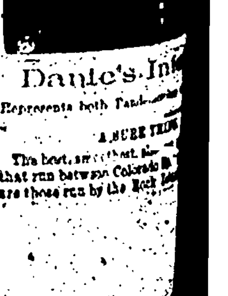
Are carry[ing] [illegible] stylish [illegible]
90 Different Styles [illegible]
Frazier Bikes [illegible]
Remington and Western [illegible] Works Buggies [illegible]
Arapahoe and 14th Sts.
P. O. Box 480. Denver,

COLORADO PAPER BOX MANUFACT[ORY]
Vossler & Pearce, Proprietors.
Paper Boxes of all Kinds
1541-1553 Blake Street, Denver

WANTED: SECOND-HAND G[OODS]

Will exchange new goods or pay cash.
Do you want to sell your furniture? See me to get [illegible]
Do you want to buy? See me for bargains.
Highest price secures the goods. Small profits sell [illegible]
CHARLES O. MILO[N]
FIRST DOOR EAST OF ELK HOTEL. 124 EAST PIKE'S PE[AK]

CAVE of the [illegible]
The Most Wonderful Cave [illegible]
The only cave in the known [illegible] a palace of pearls [illegible] thousand [illegible]



Dante's In[ferno]
Represents both Taste [illegible]
A SURE THING
The best, and cheapest [illegible] that run between Colorado [illegible] are those run by the Rock Island.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com